THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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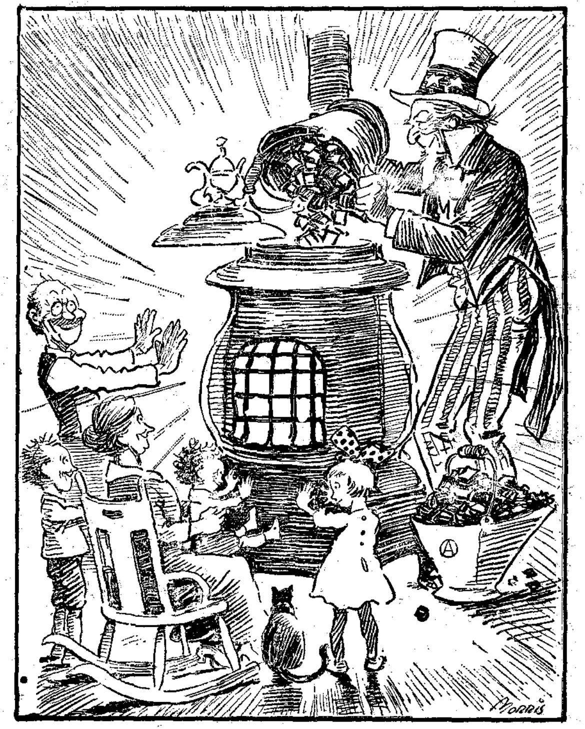
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

PUBLIC OPINION DEFEATING THE STRIKES

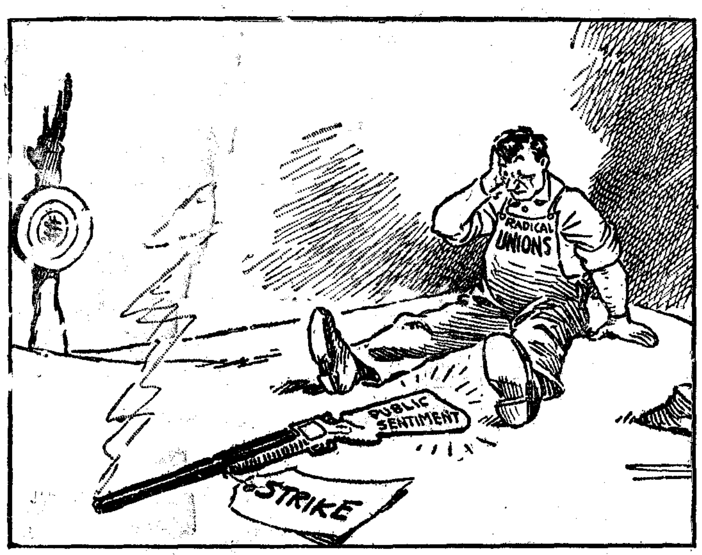
"WE ARE AMERICANS. We cannot fight our own Government." So declared acting-President Lewis of the soft-coal miners in explaining why the strike leaders decided to comply with the court's mandate and call off the strike. He might just as well have said, one editor observes, "We are Americans. We cannot fight our fellow-Americans." For many a newspaper is convinced that the coal strike failed, as strike after strike has failed in recent months and as strike-threat after strike-threat has proved futile, because of the power of public opinion now strongly and definitely crystallizing and backing up Federal, State, and local authorities. In all this coal-strike business "more impressive than the demonstration of the power of the courts to enforce the law of the land, or of the ability of the Government to step between the people and the threat of irreparable injury, are the part and force of public opinion", declares the New York "Evening Post", and "it was to this voice, really, that the union leaders gave heed." Labor chieftains who had vociferously asserted that nothing could stop the strike, found out, as another editor observes, that after all "the hundred and ten millions of the American people are superior to five hundred thousand of their number." "Instead of bringing the nation to its knees", the coal strike "brought it to its feet", the Norfolk "Virginian-Pilot" tells its readers. It unified the nation's "component elements to an extent that rendered resistance hopeless." By endangering the public welfare the strikers "crystallized public sentiment against them" and "practically the entire nation evidenced grim determination to break the strike," and the miners, the Virginia editor concludes, soon realized "the futility of butting a stone wall." Public opinion settled the coal strike, declares the Washington "Post", "by disapproving of what the miners have done." The New York "Tribune" finds this official ending of the coal strike a most "inspiring spectacle;" the public vindicates its authority; "an army of 400,000 throws down its arms to it; not only this, but its leader announces that the Government is his government." "Tell this in Russia," cries the "Tribune," "proclaim it on the streets of Moscow, sear it into the minds of all domestic disintegrators." In such a conclusion of the strike, the New York "Evening Sun" likewise finds an "example and a warning to turbulent spirits in general" which "should assuredly discourage wanton strikes for a long time to come."



KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING.
—Morris, George Matthew Adams Service.

A similar lesson is found by many papers in the slow dwindling of the steel strike. Every day newspaper readers see dispatches telling of mills reopening and of men returning to work by the scores and hundreds. Even the strike leaders make guarded statements which show that whether or not they consider the strike actually a failure, they realize that it is not a success. Here again, says the Denver "Rocky Mountain News", "the mistake was made in challenging the Government." The strike, it declares, "was lost from the day it was called; public sentiment disapproved of it and public sentiment makes the winner and the loser."

Nor is it these two strikes alone that are proving the power of public sentiment. The Albany "Journal" reminds us that declarations had been made "by some of the Apaches who are trying to make the United States a land of chaos, that strike after strike would be called even tho many would fail, until at the last one would be made effective to paralyze industry and commerce."



THE KICK.

----Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

"The Journal" glances at recent industrial history to prove that all such attempts are bound to fail As we read --

"The first attempt to create a general strike which would seriously interfere with business was the one for which a man named Konenkamp gave the order to the commercial telegraph operators. That was a failure from the beginning. Konenkamp resigned from the position from which he took authority to call the strike, and has disappeared from view.

"Then there was partial stoppage of work in railroad shops, which petered out after causing some inconvenience in a few localities

"Next was the desertion of the Boston policemen, with threats of a general strike in 'sympathy.'That vicious effort encountered the sturdy Americanism of the Governor of Massachusetts, and stiffened backbone of local authorities. The deserters from the force are seeking other employment. There was never more than talk of the general strike.

"Followed then the order given by Fitzpatrick and Foster of the Apaches, to the steel workers to stop working for a living. That strike is failing. Many who foolishly obeyed the call have returned to work. The others are striving desperately to secure the benefit of arbitration, which they would offer as evidence of victory.

"Then there was the strike of longshoremen in New York, undertaken in violation of agreement and contrary to orders from authority constituted by the longshoremen's organization. The end of that has come,with only loss to those who responded to the incitement of the Apaches.

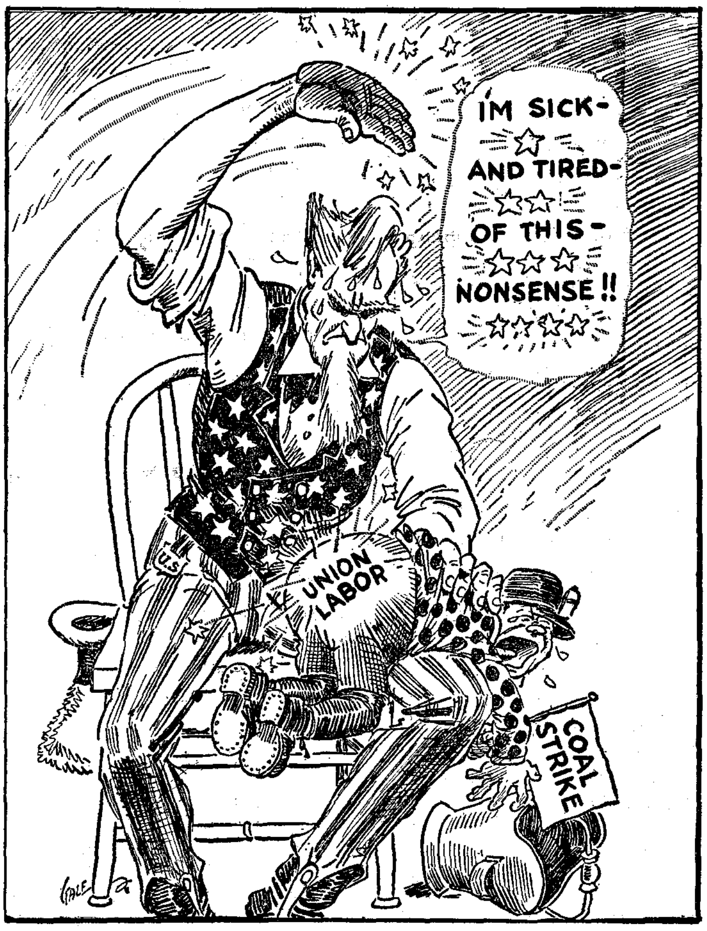
"At the same time a strike of railway express employes has been started, which presumably will be as short-lived and futile as its predecessors."

Then came the short-lived coal strike, and "The Journal" thinks "there is good reason to believe that there will not be any general strike that will stick." Similarly reviewing these events, the Buffalo"Express" concludes that one lesson ought to impress itself upon all thoughtful union men, namely:

"That those who have been proceeding on the idea that this is a good time to strike have shown as poor capacity for labor leadership as they have shown an inferior sense of patriotism. The theory evidently was that because the war had placed the country and its industries under an exceptional strain, because the needs created by the war and reconstruction are extraordinary, a condition had appeared favorable for winning strikes or for winning excessive demands by the threat of strikes. This was an unpatriotic thought. It accords fully with the ethics of the gouging capitalist who sees in war necessities only a chance to promote his personal interests. It is just because of this feature of the strike movement that strikes are failing.

"The time was a favorable one to take advantage of the country. While the war was on, too much advantage of the opportunity was permitted and was taken both by profiteering capitalists and by profiteering labor organizations. A Government particularly sympathetic with organized labor was too ready to make concessions and too hesitant about appealing to the higher sense of patriotism which should have prevented the necessity for such concessions. But the effect has been to arouse a popular resentment against those who were trying to take advantage of conditions created by a death struggle with a foreign foe, whether capitalists or labor leaders.

"That popular resentment is proving to be a stronger force than any industrial organization. It has completely changed the attitude of a Government which tried to meet the wishes of organized labor to a greater extent than has any other which ever held power at Washington It has stimulated state and local governments of all parties to a degree of firmness which has been rarely seen in men holding political office. It has convinced the greater number of the popularity hunters that popularity lies not in yielding to, but in resisting, this effort to take an unpatriotic advantage.


I'M SICK- AND TIRED- OF THIS- NONSENSE!!
U.S.
UNION LABOR
COAL STRIKE
GALE

KEEPING WARM.

-----Gale in the Los Angeles Times.

"The workmen as a class are not to be greatly blamed. They are usually members of organizations which in the main have been of much benefit to them. Most of them have not been permitted to see in the strike movements anything but ordinary struggles to obtain a larger share of the profits which they were told that their employers were making. Few except the radical Socialists and syndicalists probably have realized that they were engaging in an anti-social movement against government and the public. Their sense of loyalty to their organizations naturally was the first instinct that appealed to them in the circumstances. They have simply been deceived and misled. As they see strike after strike failing, most of them will realize that they have been misled and that the men who told them that this was a good time to strike were false and unworthy leaders."

Strike failures this fall,so it seems to the Mobile "Register", have been due as much to the fact that "the strikes were in violation of contracts"as to anything else. And "it is on that rock that union organization will split;for in this work-a-day world no business can succeed that is not conducted in compliance with agreements and contracts." All these strikes in which signed agreements have been broken "have so alienated public opinion," says the Topeka"State Journal", "that all organized labor suffers for the sins of the strike bosses." In the past,the Albany "Knickerbocker Press" recalls, the workers have won their struggles, not by their own strength, but "because the general sentiment of the people was in their favor." This is changed, we are told --

"Now that the people have made up their minds that their sympathy has been abused, and that the workers have proposed to enforce excessive demands regardless of the public suffering, the people have turned a crushing weight of disapproval upon such conduct -- a weight which has not yet begun to make its whole force felt, but which will be presently effective in a manner which it would be madness to resist."

But it seems to the Manchester (N. H.) "Union" that the failure of these "contract-breaking strikes", "insurgent strikes", "public-servant strikes",and "strikes against the public welfare" is "the best thing that could possibly happen to lawful constructive organized labor itself." For,

"When the radicals and insurgents have had their inning and are out of the game, and when organized labor asserts itself as a contract-keeping institution, willing to assume the responsibilities of power,a long step towards good industrial relations can be taken -- not till then."

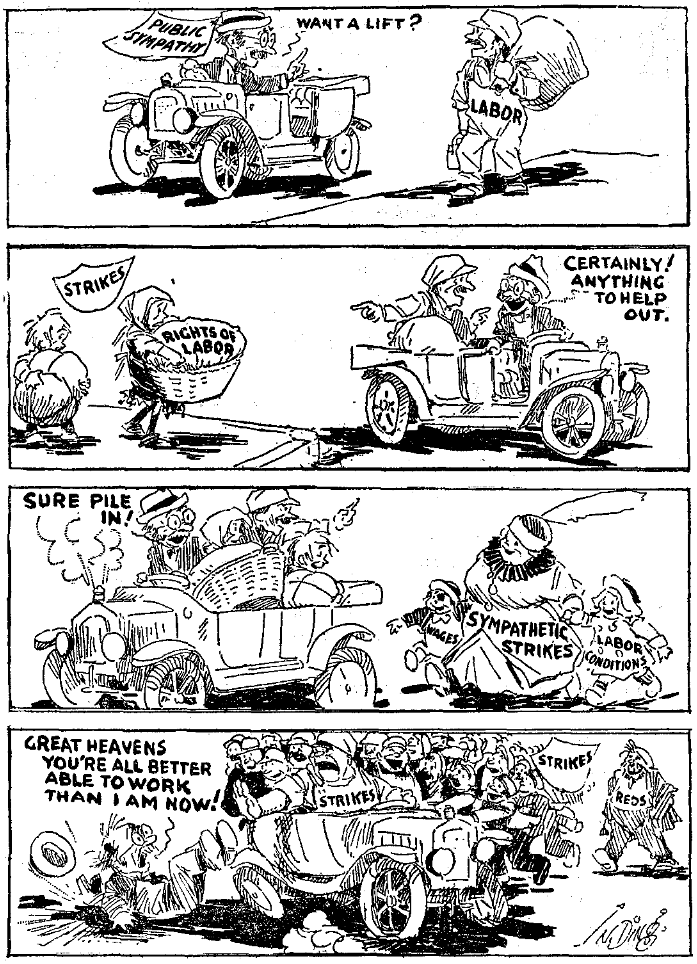
The time has now arrived, the Los Angeles "Times" is convinced, "when the seditious elements in the labor unions are to be shown that they do not and cannot control the Government, the policies or the industries of free America." Moreover,

"They will find that Americans are firm believers in the 'one big union' idea, the one whose symbol is the Stars and Stripes; that they are jealous of its authority and that they will brook no competition from traitorous organizations controlled by fomenters of sedition and revolution."

When we turn to radical labor opinion we find bitter protests against the use of the injunction by the Government in fighting the coal strike. The strike leaders only yielded under protest, and after the American Federation of Labor had officially denounced the injunction process. Frank Hodges, Secretary of the British Federation of Miners, said in an interview quoted in the New York "Call":

"The victory won by the Government through injunction proceedings will cost more, industrially, than it is worth. It will unavoidably be followed by at least a year of bitterness and unrest among the miners,which will injure industry and affect coal production,to the disadvantage of the whole country.

"You can beat the coal miners to a standstill, fairly, and they will return to work in the finest spirit and do their best; but beat them with what they consider government intrigue--unfair means--and what co-operation can you expect afterward?"



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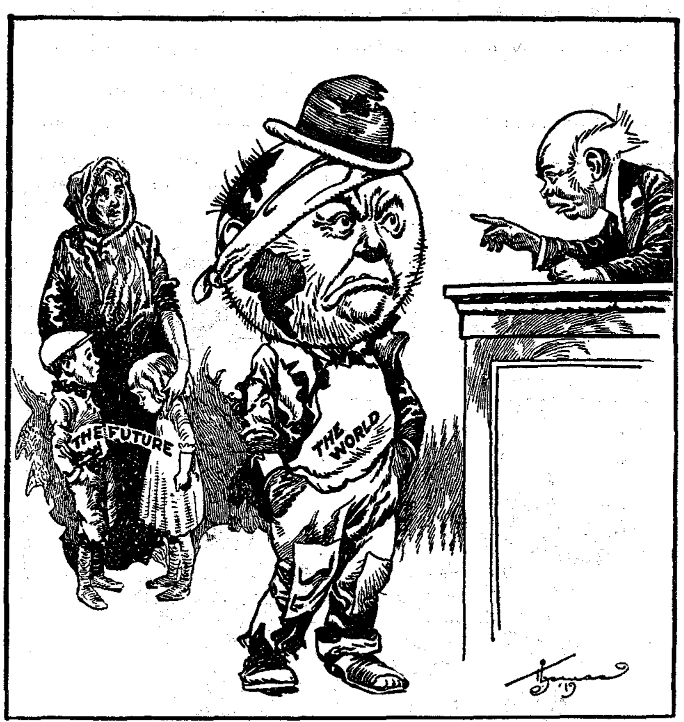
WHERE PUBLIC SYMPATHY GETS OFF.

----Darling in the New York Tribune.

"The New Majority" (Chicago), the national organ of the new Labor Party, admits that as long as the mass of people allow it the Government can enforce any court injunction, but it considers the use of the injunction in the coal strike one result of the undue influence of big business on the Government during the President's illness. It cites what it calls "the misuse of the military forces of the United States in the steel strike, as a publicity bureau for the steel trust; the use of soldiers and military prisoners of the United States as strikebreakers in the longshoremen's strike in New York City, and the latest and most amazing departure from precedent, propriety and law and order; namely, the Government's handling of the mine strike." "The New Majority" sees "grave danger that these employers and the Government, by their wild bolshevism, may plunge this nation into civil war unless the labor movement, by a calm and orderly demonstration of solidarity and power, can convince these madmen that they cannot get away with their program of destroying the rights and liberties of workers and citizens." Writing in "Justice" (New York) Mr.A. Zeldin says that the use of the injunction against the coal miners is only an experiment which if it works is to be "applied also to the railway men who are on the eve of a strike." The editor of "Justice", which is the organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, bitterly denounces the Government for what is calls a "denial of the Constitutional right to strike:"



GO TO WORK, YOU BIG BUM.

----Thomas in the Detroit News.

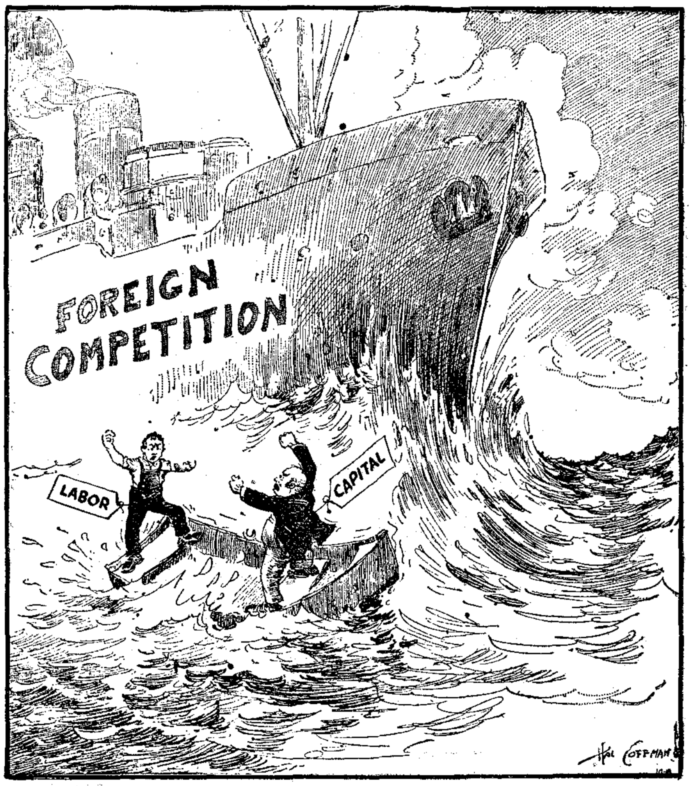
"It is the first time in the history of the country that the Government has undertaken to play the part of a direct strike-breaker and relieved the employers involved from the strenuous task of fighting the workers by injunctions, starvation and guns...It is the first time in the history of America that the Government of the United States has so completely and so openly identified itself with the interests of the propertied class, the employing class, and declared war upon the working class:

Among the leaders of the steel strike plans are being carried out to provision the strikers during the winter "The Pennsylvania Labor Herald" (Allentown) insists that the strike is far from failure It tells the strikers that they "are waging a splendid and victorious battle" and "are shaking the foundations of the rotten structure of capitalism."

A vigorous protest against denunciations of labor for its part in recent strikes has been made by Mr. Chester M. Wright of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. This has appeared conspicuously in a number of labor papers. Mr. Wright contends that American Labor is to-day as patriotic as it was during the war, that it is not being paid and has not been paid any "fabulous wages," and "taking them all together the figures show that wages are anywhere from ten to thirty per cent. behind the cost of living." To quote Mr. Wright's earnest words:

"Labor in America is to-day what it has been. It is the same to-day that it was in the trying days of 1917 and 1918. The same men and women are there at the work benches, at the machines, in the mines and the mills, in the shipyards and on the railroads. They have the same standard of honor and of Americanism that they had when the shells that they made were being fired into the German lines by their brothers in uniform. And they have the same standards and the same ideals that they had before there was any war.

"Nothing has changed about these men and women. Conditions about them have changed, the worth of the dollar they get has changed, and, as we see with deep regret but with little surprise, those who hate labor when it is organized are still telling lies about them. The lies change....



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WHILE WE ROCK THE BOAT.

----Coffman in the Washington Times.

"There are those in America who would like to see the standard of living of American labor slip back to that of the Asiatic workers or the workers of southern Europe.

"But the American worker himself is determined that no such thing is going to happen. Nothing could be better for America than that he should maintain this decision."

ROOTING OUT THE REDS

THE SHOTS FROM THE I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS in Centralia, Washington, which killed four veterans of the World War and wounded others in an Armistice Day parade, give dramatic emphasis to the fact that a year after Germany's open war on civilization was defeated, we are still being attacked by sinister forces of revolution and anarchy which Germany, many believe, turned loose upon the world by way of Russia. Four days before, on the second birthday of Bolshevist Russia, agents of our Department of Justice began in defense of our Government a series of nation-wide raids upon centers of revolutionary propaganda here. The immediate result of these raids was the arrest of hundreds of alien "reds" in a score of cities and the seizure of tons of incendiary literature. The evidence thus brought to light has not yet been fully laid before the public, but advance announcements seem to indicate that it sustains the statement of a Belgian authority, recently quoted in these pages, that "outside of Russia, the storm-center of Bolshevism is in the United States."

Germany's responsibility for this state of affairs is dwelt upon by New York State Senator Clayton R. Lusk, in a statement which we quote from the New York "Globe". Leaders of the Communist party in New York, says the Senator, have admitted that they planned to organize "Red Guards," after the Bolshevik pattern, to overthrow this Government, and that they were working in co-operation with Russia. He continues:

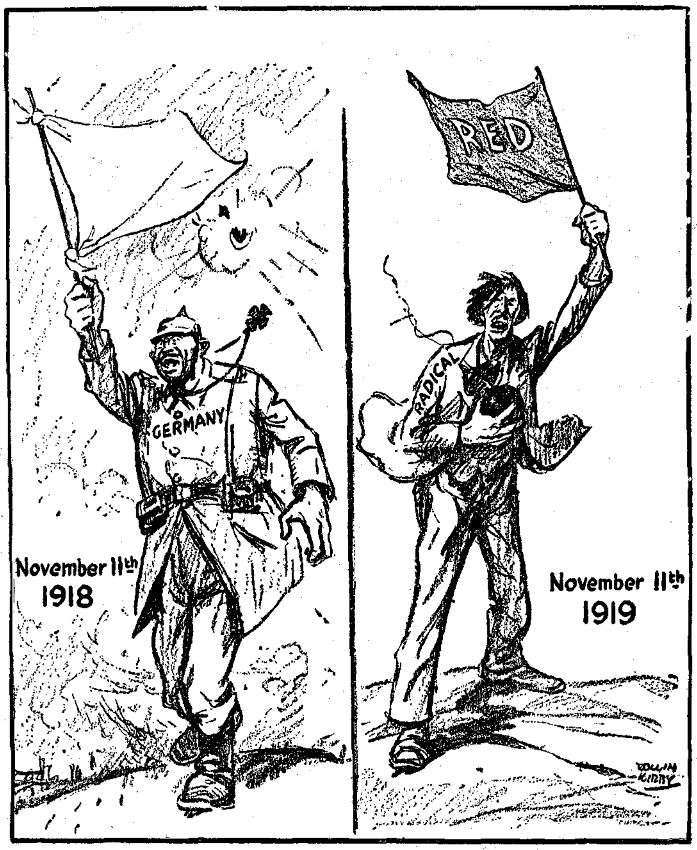
> "We have established that they have received very substantial contributions here and substantial sums of money from abroad. This movement, however, did not start in Russia. It started in Germany.
>
> "It has been completely established that the Red government in Russia was established by 500 radicals, who were shipped by Germany from Switzerland into Russia and who organized the Red Guard and caused a large part of the securities held in Russia to fall into the hands of Germany. It is safe to say that Germany will not be distressed by any Bolshevist moves here."

A raid on I. W. W. headquarters in Portland, Oregon, according to a dispatch in the New York "Illustrated Daily News", brought to light "a letter proving German money was paid to I. W. W. leaders to spread German propaganda;" and in the Albany "Journal", in an editorial headed "Agents of the Defeated Enemy," we read:

> "It had been already suspected that many of the labor troubles in this country were insidiously instigated and promoted by agents of Germany. Now there is evidence that Germany hopes to start revolution in the United States.
>
> "A German I. W. W. paper has been started. It is named 'Der Klassenkampf.' That is the German for 'the battle of classes.'
>
> "It must not be published, in Chicago or anywhere else in this country. The propagandists must be hunted down and either deported or imprisoned."

That the American public is rapidly losing patience with the organized and persistent efforts of foreign theorists to destroy American institutions is evidenced in many directions. The State Department, says Secretary of State Lansing, would welcome the deportation of aliens who seek to destroy the Government. The door that has always been open to Europe may be shut, says Herbert Hoover in an address to a Buffalo convention of Americans of Polish birth, if foreign-born agitators continue to "interest themselves in the destruction of our primary institutions and defiance of our laws." The Centralia outrage, affirms Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington, "is the fearful penalty Centralia has paid for the over-lenient policy of the National Government toward anarchists and murderous communists." "Too drastic measures can not be taken to rid our country of the class of criminals who inspire or commit such crimes," declares General Pershing. In Spokane the local post of the American Legion passed a resolution calling upon State and national authorities for "a campaign of suppression against radical organizations." At a meeting of the National Grange at Grand Rapids un-American radicalism was denounced by national master Oliver Wilson, who said in part:

> "Underlying a large percentage of our nation's troubles is the fact that too many people are in America who are not of America, and who never intend to be, if they can help it."

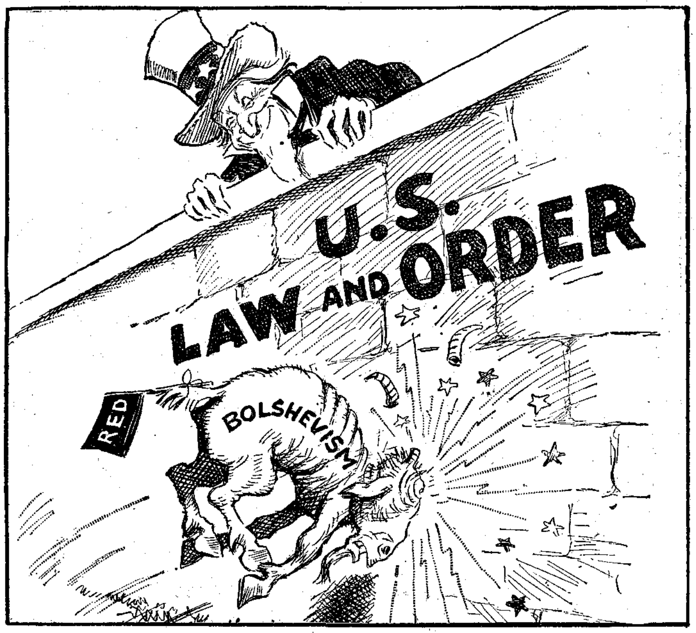


WHAT A YEAR HAS BROUGHT FORTH.

----Kirby in the New York World.

The time has come, says Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, to mobilize all the resources of America, material and human, for war against the red menace, not overseas, but here at home. In a recent address he said:

"It is an amazing thing that after 125 years there should appear the necessity of re-defining Americanism, but to-day we hear the hiss of a snake in the grass and the hiss is directed at the things Americans hold most dear. We are easy-going, but when the American people clearly realize that an open, well organized and highly efficient attack is going on to-day against the fundamentals of our Government, they will do precisely what the people of Massachusetts did to it."



UNCLE SAM - "LOOK OUT! YOU WILL HURT YOURSELF!"
----Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

In the meantime, reports a Washington correspondent of the New York "Times," the Department of Justice "is continuing its country-wide investigation of the extremist elements, and will seek at the earliest opportunity the deportation of aliens whose records show that they have been agitating for the overthrow of the Government or American institutions." The same correspondent tells us that there are fifty-two bills pending in Congress which were drafted to give the Government all the authority needed to deal with the Bolsheviki, anarchist and other anti-American organizations now operating in this country. We read further:

"Government data shows that never in its history was the I. W. W. more active than it is now. Within the last few weeks the organization has added two new newspapers to its official publications, one printed in the Croatian and the other in the Finnish language, bringing the total up to twenty-two papers and magazines, five in English, two in Russian, two in Jewish, two in German, two in Finnish, and one each in the Hungarian, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Bulgarian, Croatain, Lithuanian and Polish languages. All favor confiscation of provate property and the setting up of a Bolshevist form of government.

"The records show that a number of alien I. W. W. leaders have been deported, among them William Field, Fritz Hohm, Olaf Finnstad, James Cully, Joseph Kennedy, and two women named Roy. Several others are held pending final action by the courts on the deportation warrants. However, it is said that only ten out of more than fifty I. W. W.'s, ordered deported as a result of the Seattle and Spokane strikes last Spring, have been sent away."

A sample of the teachings brought to light by the Government's raids is the manifesto of the Federation of Unions of Russian Workers of the United States and Canada. Assistant Attorney General Garvan characterizes it as "the most dangerous piece of propaganda ever disseminated by any radical organization in the United States." It advocates, according to a Washington dispatch published in the New York "Globe," these things:

Capture of all products and means of production.
Liberation of all political prisoners.
The blowing up of all barracks.
The murder of law-enforcing officials.
The burning of public records.
Destruction of fences and all property lines.
The destruction of all instruments of indebtedness.

The Grand Rapids "News" quotes the following I.W.W. document which figured in a recent deportation case tried in one of our federal courts:

"As a revolutionary organization, the Industrial Workers of the World makes use of any and all tactics that will get the result sought with the least expenditure of time and energy. The tactics used are determined solely by the power of the organization to make good in their use. The question of 'right' and 'wrong' does not concern us. Failing to force concessions from the employers by the strike, work is resumed and sabotage is used to force the employers to concede to the demands of the workers. The I.W.W. opposes the institution of the state.

"What is this sabotage that so worries politicians, preachers, profit-grabbers and parasites generally? It is the realization on the part of the working class that property has no right that its creator is bound to respect. It means that the workers know that might makes right, and that they are possessed of a tremendous might in the productive process. It means that they are conscious of the fact that any action that weakens the employer and strengthens the worker is justified. A slashed warp, a loosened bolt, an uncut thread, a shifting of dies, will make Billy Wood see the 'justice' of the men's demands quicker than all the votes cast since Bill Bryan commenced to run for office. It may be denounced as 'anarchy,' but that scares no workers in these rebellious days. These migratory workers have lost all patriotism, and rightly so. Love of country? They have no country. Love of flag? None floats for them."

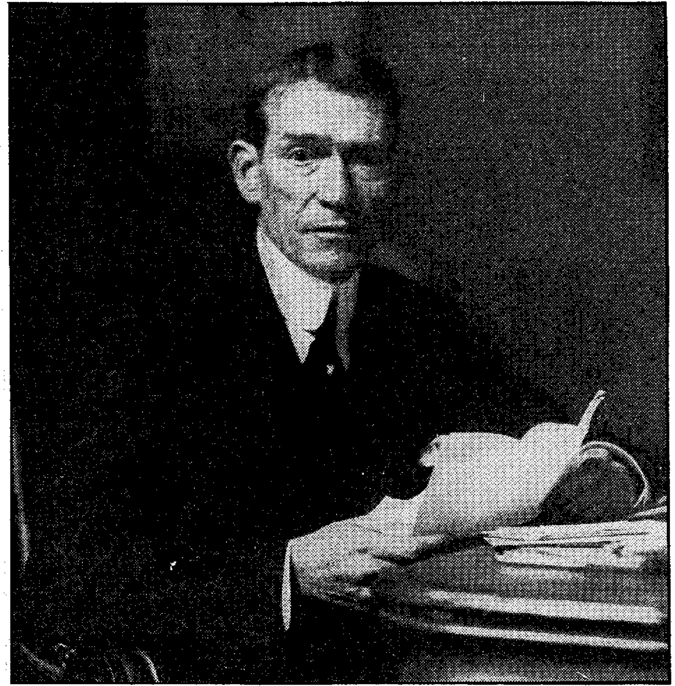
The Government, according to the New York "Globe" is watching the Mexican and Canadian borders to prevent the escape of revolutionary leaders from the net that is closing about them. But many of these alien firebrands are Russians, and as the United States at present has no official relation with Russia the question of deportation presents difficulties. Says the "Globe":

"There are two things the government can do, however. It may send the Reds to the Riga front and turn them loose, letting them find their way to the Bolsheviki as best they can. The other way is to take them to Siberia, by way of Vladivastock, and turn them over to Kolchak's forces to dispose of as they see fit."

WET HOPES IN THE ELECTIONS

THERE IS STILL "A KICK OR TWO" in the liquor issue, even tho our statesmen in Washington may believe that they have settled it for all time and that it is as impotent as the one-half of one per cent. beverage now permitted by law -- at least so it appears to important newspapers like the New York "World" and the Chicago "Tribune" as they search the election results for indications of popular sentiment on prohibition. In New Jersey, Ohio and Kentucky and to a lesser extent in New York, Massachusetts, Virginia and Maryland voters were confronted with the prohibition issue at the polls. Kentucky went dry, New Jersey elected a Governor pledged to keep the State as wet as possible in spite of nation-wide prohibition, and Ohio voted -- by an infinitesimal margin that may be wiped out by a recount -- against indorsing its legislature's ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. At the same time Ohio contradictorally refused to throw over its own state-wide prohibition. This is proof enough to the "World" that prohibition is not "a closed incident," but "a wide open incident" which "is going to be one of the principal issues in every election until the American people have definitely determined it for themselves, regardless of lobbies or politicians." The prohibition issue, "otherwise about as dead as a door nail," is still alive, the Chicago "Tribune" reminds us, because "there are States which adopted the constitutional amendment subject to referendum and there are States with State dry laws which unless they are repealed will deprive such commonwealths of the full benefit of the days of grace, if any, intervening between the President's proclamation declaring war prohibition off and the beginning of prohibition under the constitutional amendment." "The Tribune" sees indications in the election returns "of a reversal of opinion on constitutional prohibition. It is not a revolt, but the Ohio, New Jersey and Kentucky elections at least revealed the stirring of a doubt whether the wisest action was presented in the Constitutional Amendment." If these election results "are an indication of the awakening of the public mind and its attitude on the prohibition acts and their enforcement," then, declares the editor of "The National Herald," (Philadelphia), a liquor trade organ, "the brewing industry will continue in the future." Constitutional prohibition, according to a statement issued by the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions, "was condemned and defeated by the voters of Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Virginia and Maryland. Its sole victory was recorded in Kentucky." This, we are assured, "shows something of what the people of this country think of the abridgement of the national rights of the citizens of the Republic by Constitutional amendment."

On the other hand Anti-Saloon League leaders stress the vote for statewide prohibition in Ohio and Kentucky. The Council Bluffs "Nonpareil" finds the "drys" in the various elections showing generally greater strength than the "wets" and the Manchester (N. H.) "Union" finds little comfort anywhere for the "antis" just at present.



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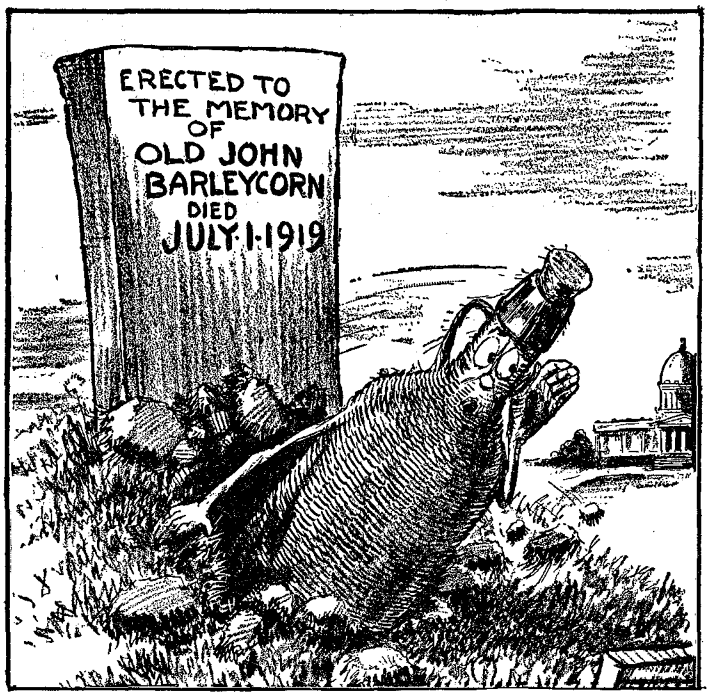
HE WILL TRY TO KEEP NEW JERSEY WET.

Edward I. Edwards, whom the people of New Jersey elected Governor after he had promised them that he would do all in his power "to prevent the enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment." Here he is reading congratulatory telegrams, one of them from President Wilson.

The Ohio vote, comments the New York "Evening Sun," "may count for something more than academic utterance of popular unenthusiasm for the reform." It calls attention to the statement of an attorney for the California Grape Protective Association that in Ohio the ratifying power of the legislature is conditioned upon a popular referendum. And, we read, "it has been pointed out that ratification must go to popular vote in ten other States of the 45 that have ratified by legislative act. This would leave only 34 States on the list of those that have definitely ratified; two less than the operative number." The Ohio result alone, some observers think, might postpone the advent of national constitutional prohibition for a year. If the State's vote against ratification is sustained by a recount it will mean, says the Oshkosh (Wis.) "Northwestern," that since Ohio was one of the first thirty-six States to ratify, "ratification was not completed on the date now officially accepted" and this "apparently will necessitate the substitution of some other

State in the original 'thirty-six', a new proclamation of ratification and the fixing of a new date for the constitutional amendment to become effective, meaning a probable delay of at least a year before the dry act becomes operative."

But to the Buffalo "Evening News" these seem "desperate" hopes, and William H. Anderson, of the Anti-Saloon League is confident that a state vote against ratification can "amount to nothing, because no state can change the Federal Constitution."



WHAT'S THAT?
—Bronstrup in the San Francisco Chronicle.

But it was the New Jersey voters who did the most to raise "wet" hopes when they elected Edward I. Edwards, the Democratic candidate, Governor by 14,000 majority on an out and out "anti-enforcement" platform. After election Mr. Edwards said:

> "I construe my election as an indication of the feeling of the people of this state concerning national prohibition. They are unqualifiedly opposed to it. Holding their mandate, I shall use all lawful methods to preserve inviolate the sovereignty of the people."

The election of Mr. Edwards means, according to a New Jersey liquor dealer, "that New Jersey voters wanted to decide for themselves what they may drink." From the "dry" side the State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League tells New Jersey residents that they "are going to drink real water and nothing else in spite of Mr. Edwards's promise to make the state as 'wet as the Atlantic Ocean.'"

But the "Hudson Dispatch" (Dem.) of Weehawken, which supported the Edwards candidacy, says that many voted for him as "a protest against prohibition but realizing too that he could do very little if anything for the 'wets' if he was elected."

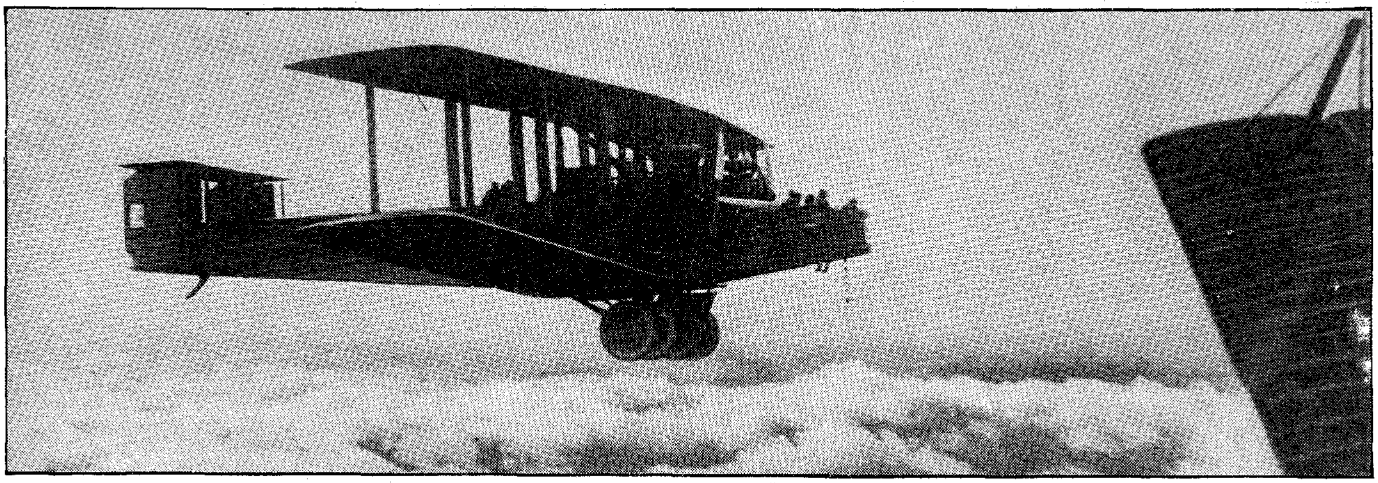
PRESS HIT BY PAPER FAMINE

DESTRUCTION THREATENS the small daily and weekly newspapers "because of their inability to obtain news-print," declared Representative Reavis, of Nebraska on the floor of the House recently, and he added that the distress of the small papers is due to the fact that the manufacturers of news print - the grade of paper used in newspapers - are refusing to fill the orders of small publishers in order to meet the requirements of metropolitan dailies. But the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle" says the Representative is mistaken if he thinks newspapers in large cities are having easier sledding, and "it is a question whether the time will not soon arrive when more drastic economies, such as reduction in the size of papers and restrictions in circulation, will have to be put in force."

That metropolitan dailies, too, are seriously affected by the present shortage of news-print is brought out in the recent statement of a New York newspaper publisher in the "Fourth Estate", that he was forced to omit about forty columns of advertising, (representing a loss of approximately $5,000) from one issue of the paper because it was impossible to buy enough paper. The writer of the article, an expert, after a summary of the existing situation in the newspaper publishing field, comes to the following conclusion: "The time has arrived to charge higher rates and to encourage advertisers to use space more conservatively."

Already the Chicago "Tribune", realizing that a slackening of the present meagre supply might have serious consequences to both large and small dailies, and that the present normal demand is perhaps 25 per cent. greater than the supply, with prices on a famine basis, has led the way in the movement for conservation by voluntarily restricting the size of its daily issue to thirty-two pages until, as it says, "the need for conservation is past." The Augusta "Chronicle", in a resumé of the events leading up to the present crisis, from the "halcyon days when you paid 15 cents for beefsteak and $6 for flour; when sugar sold for 5 cents and you could get the best pair of shoes in town for $5," says in an editorial in which there is an underlying note of seriousness:

> "In the olden days white paper cost from two to three cents per pound. Now it costs from six to eight. It requires a pound of paper for every 64 pages, or in other words eight eight-page papers weigh one pound. With the newspaper men there is the high cost of paper, the high cost of ink, the high cost of type, the high cost of labor, the high cost of delivery, and a half dozen other high costs, more or less material. But the high cost of paper, which has risen in price several hundred per cent., is what is most disturbing just now, though those other high costs are sufficient to rack the brain and disturb the slumber."



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A BRITISH PLANE THAT SHOWS HOW BRITAIN FOSTERS AVIATION.

This photograph of the giant Handley-Page touring plane "Atlantic" was made from another plane while flying over Brooklyn. It is carrying the Governor of New Jersey and thirteen other passengers. The British Government has appropriated $330,000,000 for the development of aviation, while Congress recently refused to sanction an emergency appropriation of $15,000,000 for the same purpose.

MILLIONS DENIED THE AIR SERVICE

GENERAL PERSHING'S PLEA FOR THE AIR SERVICE, to the effect that "If the United States is to keep abreast of the times and be prepared in times of war, we must develop this most important branch of the service in times of peace and encourage the commercial use of airplanes," seems to have fallen upon deaf ears, for Congress has refused to appropriate the $15,000,000 asked for in the Urgent Deficiency Bill to provide for the construction of new airplanes. Yet the General's belief that we should "foster the airplane industry in every possible way," in the words of the New York "Sun", "represents the ripe judgment of a man who knows exactly what he is talking about, and habitually speaks with caution." Many newspapers point out that hundreds of millions of dollars were spent upon airplanes during the war, and that the tremendous air service built up, as the Buffalo "Commercial" says "is now only a memory, and the crippling of it means the weakening of both Army and Navy." In this connection, thinks the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle", "there is little to show for our expenditures," and "it is not surprising, under the circumstances, that Congress is not in favor of running the risk of having more millions wasted." The Grand Rapids "News" replies that "no one will quarrel with Congress for its desire to practice economy, but it seems that the country ought not be niggardly in its expenditures for flying machines. We undoubtedly wasted many millions during the war, but it would be foolish economy to try to save now because we wasted in other days." That Congress, after the above mentioned extravagances, has lost faith in the present department heads concerned, is intimated by the Minneapolis "Journal:"

"The position of the House, however, is understandable. It finds no co-ordination whatever among the departments, no co-operation, no considered plan for the development of the airplane. The War and Navy Departments are at cross purposes, and agree only in their opposition to the proposal that a separate department of aeronautics be set up as has been done in Britain and France. We seem to have learned nothing from our war experiences. We are not much farther along now than when we entered the war, despite the huge appropriations voted and spent."

The rather startling statement that "If our Government were to order army planes today, it would be at least a year before they could be delivered," made by the New York "Globe", reveals the degree of disintegration to which the aircraft industry has been brought since the signing of the armistice. The "Globe" states that "the productive capacity of all the plants combined is today only 10 per cent. of what it was a year ago," and continues:

"The two hundred and fifty thousand persons employed in the industry, in which a hundred million dollars has been invested, are rapidly being scattered, and could be replaced only with the utmost difficulty.

"These facts are significant because Congress has just blocked an attempt to secure an emergency appropriation of $15,000,000 for army airplane service. It is true that there is still an appropriation of $25,000,000, but this sum will be almost wholly used in maintaining personnel and keeping up existing fields. For producing new 'planes the Government seemingly cares nothing. For experimental work, so vital if the airplane is to play the great part it ought to play in our lives, Uncle Sam cares nothing. Our neglect of flying in the days before the war made it necessary for us to spend a billion dollars to get the industry going during the conflict. Yet the legislators seem to have forgotten that experience. While England is spending $330,000,000, France $220,000,000, even Japan $200,000,000; while aerial service connects Paris with London and links half a dozen other European cities, we stand cheerfully aside and see the whole airplane business crumple up into nothing because the Government will not stand by it during the necessary preliminary period before it can pay its way as a commercial venture on a wide scale."

The Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" believes that, since General Pershing has stated before the military committees of Congress that no American combat planes were received by the Army up to the beginning of this year, this disputed question should be settled for all time. It is possible that the General had in mind this lack of essential equipment when he made his plea for the Air Service; he may have recalled the little "show" which he, as managing director, staged in France, where no American-made combat plane appeared to offer fight when the boche flew low and with chattering machine guns "strafed" our infantry lines. The answer is that, as the General now says - there were none to be had. In fact, as the Seattle daily goes on, "If it had not been for the French and British airplanes, our men would have been in the same predicament as the poor Russians." General Pershing may be trying to prevent the recurrence of such a deplorable state of affairs as is said to have existed in the Air Service on this side of the water during the early part of the war. But, says the New York "World",

"The immediate danger is that, while Congress is groping blindly in search of a way out of its perplexities, the Air Service will be crippled beyond repair. What it needs at once is a liberal appropriation for the construction of new airplanes of the latest types to replace the obsolete machines now on hand and soon to be discarded as worn out. No new ones can be built next year unless Congress immediately provides the funds, and as matters stand the Army to-day could not equip three squadrons, if needed, for active service."

The responsibility for this unfortunate situation, most recently brought to the attention of the country by Senator Wadsworth, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, rests as much upon Secretary Baker and the Secretary of the Navy as it does upon Congress, in the opinion of the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle":

"The sentiment in Congress has been strongly in favor of a consolidation of all branches of the air services in one department. Bills to that effect were introduced in Congress when the first scandal in connection with the building of airplanes became known. Mr. Baker and Mr. Daniels refused to agree to this, even tho it was shown that the aviation service in Great Britain was not placed upon a sound basis until it was made a separate department."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Eight hours for sleep, eight hours for work and eight hours to spend the money. -- Toledo Blade.

Looks as if the only way to get Capital and Labor together is to keep them from meeting -- Brooklyn Eagle.

A lot of people apparently are not nearly so much concerned in securing industrial rest as rest from industry. -- Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

Now if THE LITERARY DIGEST will show us how to mine coal without going through the usual forms, it will render the public a great service. -- Miami Herald.

Perhaps they had better stop asking Uncle Sam to be mandatory for nations abroad until after he has successfully mandated a few things right here at home. --Philadelphia Press.

Speaking of those magazine publishers who are getting out editions by typewriter it might be remarked that to them goes the, so to speak, blue ribbon for initiative. -- New York Globe.

Well, let winter come on. The girls have their ears banked ready for it. -- Minneapolis Tribune.

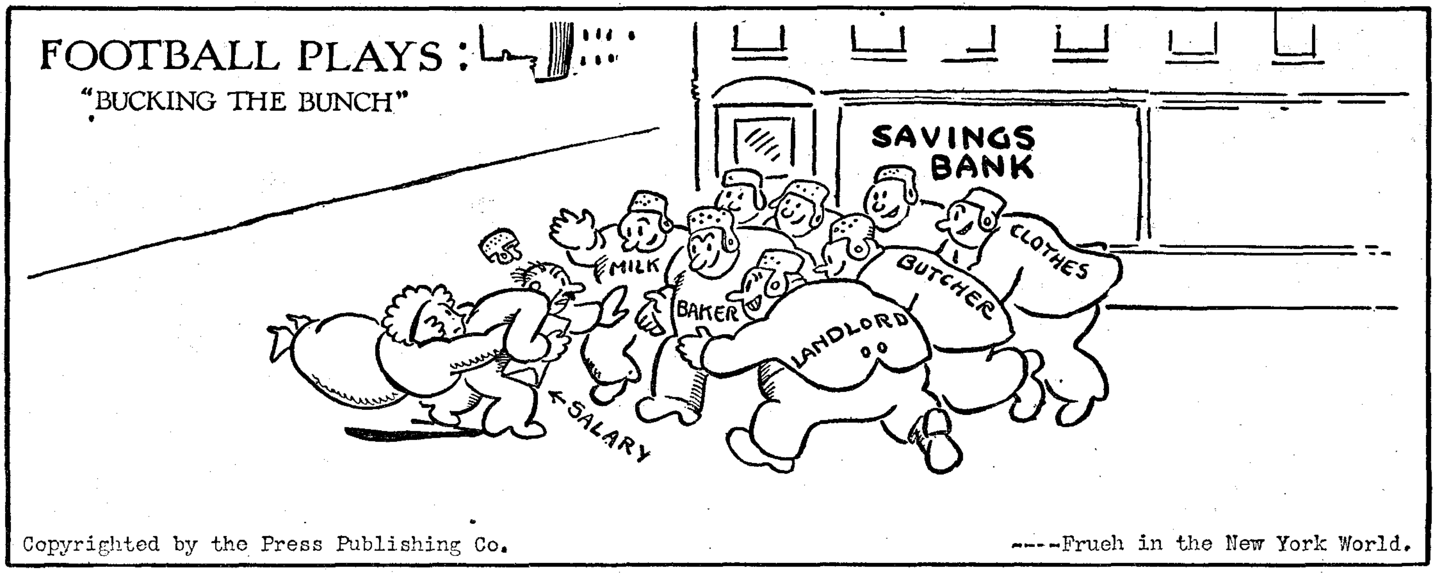
The arrested Reds are unanimous that Russia is a good Government not to be deported to. -- New York World.

Our people are becoming more literary with the approach of national prohibition, taking mostly to bank books. -- Los Angeles Times.

Marshal Foch states that the war is not yet over. President Wilson thinks it is over for the saloons, but not for the miners. -- Philadelphia Press.

Much attention is given to the fact that the man who used to be the Kaiser has raised a beard. If that were all that he has raised he might be forgiven. -- Philadelphia Press.

It is customary to say a good word for the departed, and in this connection it can be truthfully said of the lamented Mr. Booze, that no one had more enemies in public or more friends in private.--Ashland (Mo.) Bugle.



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FOREIGN - COMMENT

AMERICA AS PEACE OBSTRUCTOR

AMERICA'S BRILLIANT WAR RECORD is sadly tarnished, some foreign critics assure us, by our obstructive methods in handling the Peace Treaty. The sharpest adverse criticism is voiced in the French press, altho the French Government organ, "Le Temps," has changed its original opinion about the American Senate's tactics and is now aiming to persuade the public that not much if any harm can result from their seeming procrastination. But the widely read and influential Paris "Matin" boldly accuses the Senate of working "with method and consistency" to "destroy" the Treaty, and points out that--

> "It has adopted a preamble to the motion for ratification which demands the approval of the American reservations by three of the great Allied Powers before the Treaty shall become ratified by the United States. It has then approved the first reservation which, in fact, destroys the League of Nations, since the United States, according to this reservation, will alone be qualified to judge, when it wishes to withdraw from the League, whether it has fulfilled its obligations under the covenant....,
>
> "Altho inspired by internal politics, the attitude of the adversaries of Mr. Wilson has the effect of withdrawing the United States from engagements which their President, holding a mandate from them, had taken in their name."

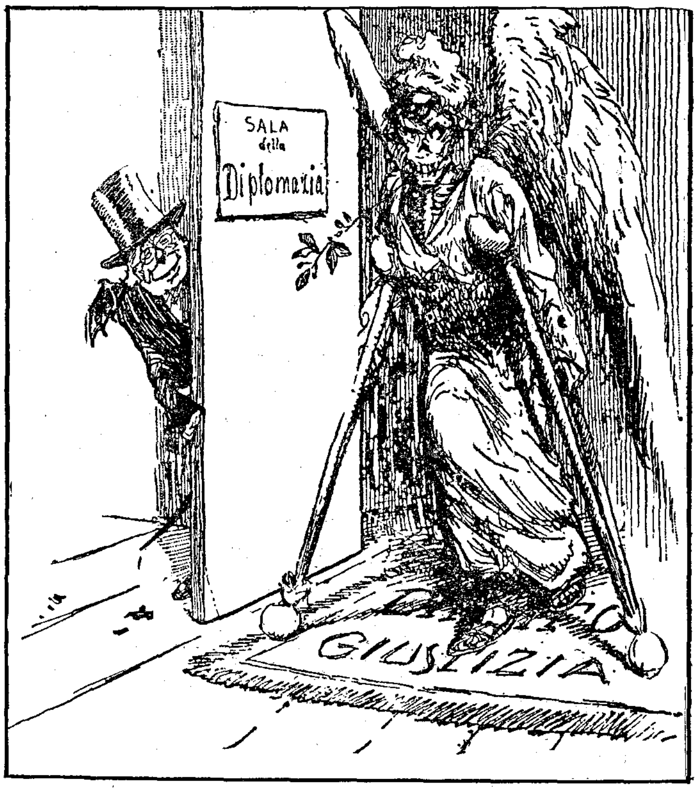
The "Matin" has lost belief in the existence of a League of Nations and wonders cynically whether there is any Peace Treaty left. It tells us that---

> "This League can live only if more powerful nations, surrendering certain privileges their power gives them, accept the Government of a world community.
>
> "The Treaty creates for all those countries the obligation of not quitting the League without two years' notice. This notice does not count for the Senate of America.
>
> "If there is no more Society of Nations, if the United States hangs the operation of the Treaty upon acceptance of its reservations, which destroy the operation of it, does there indeed remain any Treaty of Peace?"

The question of the day, then, according to the Paris "Liberté", is whether President Wilson, in speaking and acting in the name of the American people who elected him to the Presidency, was interpreting correctly or incorrectly the thoughts of those whom he represented; and also whether in engaging us as well as himself in the business of the League of Nations he was making contracts beyond his power to keep. This daily adds:

> "Better the treaty with these reservations than no treaty at all. If the League of Nations lacks anything we shall still have the treaty of alliance. We who never have regarded the League of Nations as a panacea would show bad grace not to be contented with the Franco-American treaty, but we ask our friends in America to hasten to pass upon this treaty."

But the most significant French comment appears in the Paris "Temps," which is described as the organ of the French Government, and reveals a reversal of its former utterances on the Treaty. It denies that the reservations would nullify the Treaty and remarks:



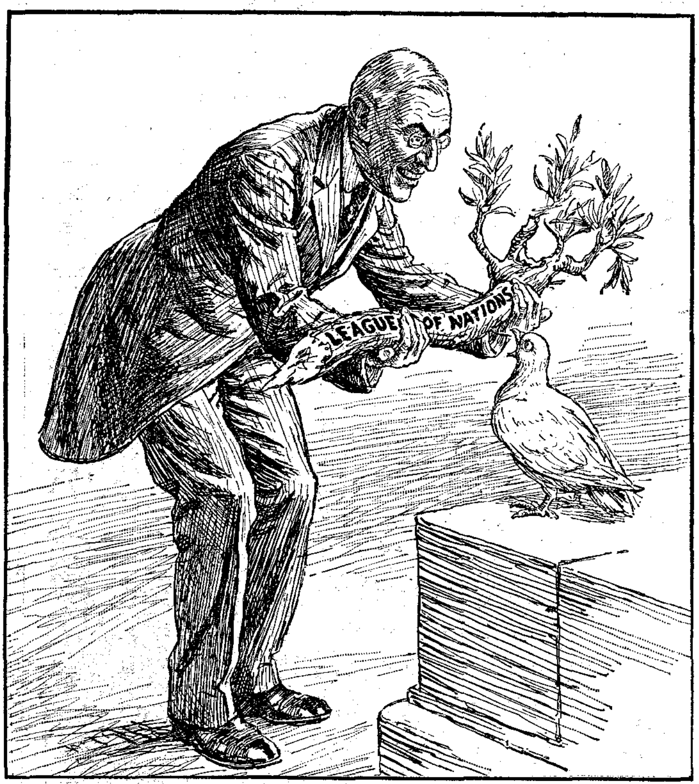
THE WORK OF DIPLOMACY.
The white goddess of Peace has been transformed into something barely recognizable.
---"Il 420" (Florence).

> "In rejecting all amendments, the Senate has shown clearly that it does not require any modification of the treaty, but demands simply that the Allies accept the construction it places on certain clauses regarding its own participation. If these seem to restrict the sense of the treaty, it is so only in theory, for in fact the reservations limit themselves to setting forth restrictions which already exist in reality."

In some quarters the desire of the French to curry favor with the Republican party of the United States is said to appear in "Le Temps" in the following:

> "Some may say that the Republican party, which now actually is master of the legislative power of the United States and which perhaps will be master of the executive power in sixteen months, wishes to destroy the idea of international solidarity on which the whole treaty rests, but this would be an interpretation absolutely contrary to what we know."

In Ireland the Nationalist Dublin "Freeman's Journal," finds justification for America's delay in the conflict between Ireland and England, and it observes:



OVERWEIGHTED
President Wilson. "Here's your olive branch. Now get busy."
Dove of Peace. "Of course I want to please everybody; but isn't this a bit thick?"
----"Punch" (London).

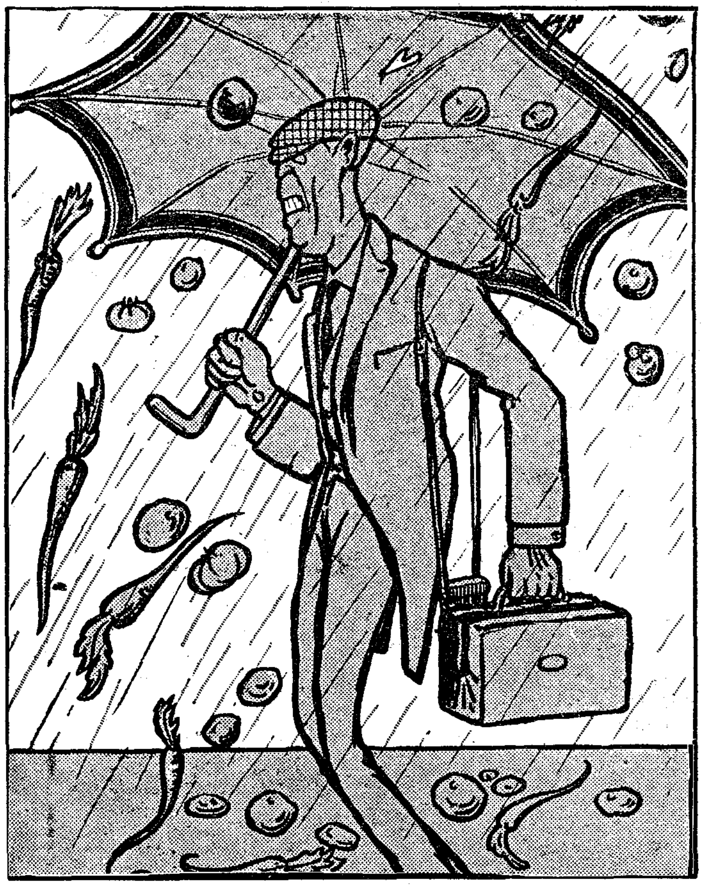
"America's deepening determination to have no responsibility for the League as it stands springs in no small measure, as even its most devoted champions are constrained to admit, from the fact that the Constitution of the League, so far from enabling action to be taken to remove what is universally admitted to be the denial by one democracy of the right of another to shape its own political destinies, stereotypes in Ireland a system wholly antagonistic to the principles which are declared to be the foundations of the new world order."

From the Far East comes a very sympathetic defense of President Wilson and an equally severe criticism of certain Republican Senators in the Kobe "Herald", which says:

"Recent events involve an unpleasing commentary on American institutions. Never before, we believe, have the political institutions of the country been so discredited, as during the last few months by the Republican Senators, for the purpose of achieving a petty party advantage. Not content with blocking the greatest instrument for the promotion of peace that the best statesmen of the world have ever evolved, they have striven to belittle and disparage their great leader and representative, revealing themselves as a selfish, parochial set, unmindful of their great duties. They have stooped to attack the President, outrageously and even brutally, and now they see their reward in the return of Dr. Wilson to Washington as an invalid. The fighting Republicans have their reward. We cannot add bitterness to the remark by saying that we hope Senator Lodge, and Senator Borah and Senator Johnson and their followers are satisfied and proud of their ignoble work."

ONTARIO'S TRIUMPHANT FARMERS

ELATION IN THE TRIUMPH of the United Farmers of Ontario, which some believe will sound the death knell of Canada's two old parties, Liberal and Conservative, is voiced unrestrainedly in that section of the Canadian press enthusiastic for the success of the farmers' cause in federal and provincial politics. The victory is ascribed by some to the fact that the United Farmers supported prohibition in the Province of Ontario, but more generally it is laid to the deficiencies of the Conservative government of Sir William Hearst, which went down to defeat. As the Saskatoon "Star" (Ind.) remarks, Sir William's government, which held power for fifteen years and which had the large majority of 45 over all in the last House, is "destroyed." This daily speaks of the event as "one of the most astonishing political somersaults in the history of any province in Canada," and adds:



A VEGETABLE OVATION FOR MR. WILSON.
An Italian notion of the President's welcome in America on his return from the Peace Conference.
----"Il 420" (Florence).

"The farmers of Ontario have demonstrated their power. They have conclusively proved that once they are aroused to action and start out for what they believe to be right and essential, they can be an unbeatable political force. This lesson will not be lost upon the other provinces."

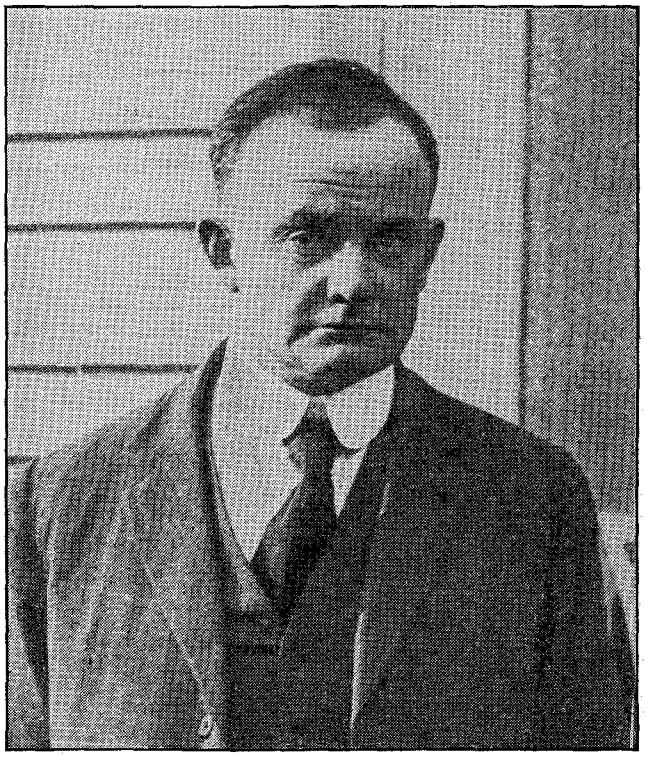
Among Ontario newspapers, the Toronto "Globe" (Lib.)

says it is certain the great majority of people, irrespective of previous political affiliation, favor a fair chance to the incoming government to show what it can give Ontario in the way of administration. The political revolution which swept this province, the "Globe" goes on to say, was not the work of the dwellers in rural communities alone. In many urban centers the spirit of dissatisfaction with the defunct government did not find vent in a turnover to the other traditional party, but in "a breaking away everywhere from old traditions and a determination to seek men who were not bound by any ties to follow beaten paths because they were afraid to blaze new trails." Countering the charge in the pre-election campaign that the United Farmers of Ontario were tainted with revolutionary virus, the Toronto "Globe" says there is nothing in their platform, with the possible exception of the introduction of the Initiative and Referendum as a part of the machinery of government, which the Liberals could not accept readily as a working basis for coalition. Meanwhile we learn from the Canadian press that the "U. F. O." and the Independent Labor party have formed a coalition, and will " introduce progressive legislation and force Liberal and Conservative alike to toe the mark and show where they stand." As their leader in the Legislature, the United Farmers have chosen Mr. E. C. Drury of Simcoe County, who has come out strongly against the insinuation that the United Farmer movement is based on class selfishness. On this point the Ottawa "Citizen" (Ind. Con.) remarks that Mr. Drury answered the old party critics squarely when, in accepting the leadership unanimously offered, he said:

> "It is true we may be lacking in experience, but the situation is not one which calls for the fine arts of the politician. It is true that in a sense we represent the farming community, and in all truth, that section of the people has been in great need for many years of a greater voice in the legislatures of the province and of the country, a voice which it is our duty adequately to supply. But in a very real sense we represent not alone the forty per cent. of the people who are on the farms, but also the great bulk of the common people of all classes, the people who are desirous of good government of stability, efficiency and economy, and of the fair and equal enforcement of law. . . . .
>
> "Our success, therefore, depends, not on political manoeuvering, but on the breadth and fairness of our policy, and on our adherence to the high ideals of democracy and public service which have made this movement a vital thing in the life of the nation. May we not hope that before long this movement, which has had its birth in one particular class, may expand and broaden till it shall become, not merely a farmers' party, but in a very real sense a people's party."

The London (Ont.) "Free Press" (Ind. Con.) presents the following tabloid biography of the U. F. O. leader:

> "Ernest C. Drury, the new leader of the U. F. O. Labor coalition in the Legislature, and prospective Premier, was born on the farm he still resides upon at Crown Hill, Simcoe County, five miles from Barrie, in 1878, and is consequently 41 years of age. His father, the late Hon. Charles Drury, was a member of Sir Oliver Mowat's Liberal Government, being Minister of Agriculture.
>
> "The prospective Premier has never held public office of any kind, municipal or Parliamentary. He has been identified with the farmers' movement for 14 years, but in 1917 he ran as an Independent Liberal for the Commons for his home riding of North Simcoe, but was defeated by Col. J. A. Currie (Unionist) by 1,937. In that election he advocated conscription.



British and Colonial Press, Toronto.

PREMIER AND PLOUGHMAN

Mr. E. C. Drury, Leader of the U.F.O., which is said to have sounded the knell of Canada's older political parties.

> "He was not a candidate at the recent election, and in consequence has no seat in the Legislature. One must be found for him.
>
> "Mr. Drury, who was the first president of the U. F. O. when it was organized five years ago, and who has been in the directorate since, is a well-known writer on economic subjects, particularly in their relation to the farmer.
>
> "The new leader is a prohibitionist.
>
> "He is married and has five children, three boys and two girls.

The Conservative Toronto "Mail and Empire" considers the government of Sir William Hearst "ill-used," and tho the people turned against it, it says, "they put no black mark upon it," and "there was neither accusation nor suspicion of malfeasance." Why then, did the people turn on the government and so completely overthrow it? The "Mail and Empire" answers its own question as follows:

> "Members of the Cabinet kept at their posts instead of giving some part of their time to making well-prepared, well-designed speeches at well-chosen moments and at the right strategic points. There was little or no time or thought given to the apparently necessary business of cultivating popularity."

CHINA'S NEW INDUSTRIAL ERA

A BURNING QUESTION of the day in native circles in China is industrial development, and the driving force of the Chinese move toward native industrialism is "irritation against Japan." This irritation is also at the base of the close co-operation between the Chinese merchants and students in the boycott against Japan,according to the Shanghai "Celestial Empire," which reminds us meanwhile that China's political economy is, in part, thousands of years old, and so far as industrialism is concerned, is largely bound up with guilds. Exactly where the new industrialism will clash with the old, this Shanghai weekly does not assume to say, but "there is plenty of ground for fearing that what happened in Europe, in Great Britain especially, a century ago when the domestic system of manufacture gave way to the factory, may happen in China." If it does there will be room for trouble compared with which that of the past eight years may be as nothing, for the reason that --

> "The Bolshevik has come into the land, and has soil to cultivate which may be more fertile even than that of his native country. Then, again, the capitalism necessary for great industrial undertakings differs very considerably from that of China's past. Formerly an undertaking which had a whole province for its sphere was a notable affair. What is suggested now is something vaster. But as provincialism is by no means dead in China, we shall have to reckon with its jealousies. And as all the world is waiting eagerly for the chance of helping China in the development that is looked for, there will be no lack of competition from outside."

Industrialism presupposes capital and that China can have, on conditions, for the asking, proceeds the "Celestial Empire", which calls attention to the fact that up to the present the Chinese have been very chary about entering into joint-stock enterprises. So long as the Manchus were in power there were "officials to be squared, and what that meant everybody knew." "To-day the same trouble remains, though in a somewhat different form,for there is still "far too much opportunity for officials to get a finger in trade pies and to put a spoke in trade wheels, unless their demands are acceded to." We read then:

> "It will be an interesting thing to watch the attempts which are sure to be made to secure in some way or other a practical monopoly for such enterprises as may be in a position to make it worth the while of officials to grant it. China has by no means outgrown the practice of monopolies. We question if any land could boast entire freedom from the desire for them. But, from the time of the Co-hong in Canton to this present day, the hankering of the well-to-do merchant after the unlimited gains of a monopoly has never died down. Now, if China can get her sons to fulfil the conditions incumbent on great combinations, and if the West imposes no veto, we may see such a development as will make multi-millionaires in China as they have been made in the United States,while the common people are reduced to even greater straits than they are at present. The trust is somewhat of an octopus in the most advanced lands: what it might be in China may be guessed, and the practice of the guilds in times gone by is ample foundation for a recognition of the possibility. Until labor is as organised in China as capital may be, there will be danger to the working classes as a whole. On the other hand, we see no reason to suggest opposition of any kind to such development as may be practicable by local endeavor wherever it may be. Lack of adequate transport will effectually prevent industries in many places which might otherwise be fitted for them, but that is a matter which, by a few years of railway construction, may be obviated. Many years must elapse, however, before China can dispense with foreign products,and when that time has occurred, the desire for so doing will have been lost."

LIGHT ON MEXICAN BOGIES

THE SEARCHLIGHT OF COLD FACTS and figures is flashed upon certain harrowing delusions of American readers by the record of foreign settlers in the Republic of Mexico during the past year. So we are assured by the "Mexican Review" (Mexico City) which says that when the cold light of truth is turned on we make the same discovery about the "whole brood of Mexican bogie-men that has been hatched out in foreign countries by the foul interventionist crowd." When foreigners wish to acquire real estate in the Republic of Mexico, we are reminded, they must renounce their rights as foreign citizens "for the purpose of that especial property" and promise not to appeal to their home Government in case of dispute arising about it. Now the report of the Secretary of Foreign Relations states that during the past year 1,656 permissions were granted to foreigners to acquire real estate in Mexico with this understanding. Of this total 415 are American citizens. They constitute "four hundred and fifteen facts which are more or less respectfully referred" to the attention of those who have filled columns of space with denunciations of this land law. Thus is one "Mexican bogie-man" done to death, exults the "Mexican Review," which proceeds:

> "But yet again. During the past year we have heard a great deal in the American Congress and in the American press with regard to the alleged acquisition of lands in this country by Japanese. If these statements were to be believed, they had acquired many thousands of acres of land and were planning to do all sorts of things to the injury of Americans. But just glance at the list. Just two Japanese have thought enough of acquiring lands in this country to put in applications.
>
> "But return to the top of the list. Glance down it. We have been hearing a great deal also about the flood of Germans that have been coming to this country to settle, and during the war we heard a lot about Germans buying oil and other lands. Here is the truth. Less than one-third as many Germans as Americans found it worth while to do that thing during the past year.
>
> "Another Mexican bogie-man done to death!
>
> "And when the cold light of truth is turned on, the same fact meets the whole brood of Mexican bogie-men that has been hatched out in foreign countries by the foul interventionist crowd."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

FRANCE AND BELGIUM TO HELP EACH OTHER RISE

FRANCE WILL DO ALL IN HER POWER to aid her Belgian sister to re-establish herself in her former position in the world's markets. The Paris correspondent of the "Iron Trade Review" (Cleveland, Ohio, October, 2), Francis Miltoun, is contributing to that journal the results of a recent trip through Belgium to observe and report the situation in the iron and steel trade there, accompanied with a general survey of economic conditions affecting this industry. What he tells us of a trade alliance beween France and Belgium is of interest. Apparently, despite trade jealousies that existed before the war, the two countries have joined hands for their own economic welfare. Mr. Miltoun heard the speech of welcome made in Brussels to President Poincare of France, and also the reply. Politics apart, he believes that both speeches argued for close economic and trade co-operation. King Albert said:

> "Belgium more than ever counts on the support of France to assure the benefits of peace, and to aid in achieving happy and profitable commercial relations. This reconquering of economic life which has been so sadly ruptured is one of mutual interest."

The reply of President Poincare was in part as follows:

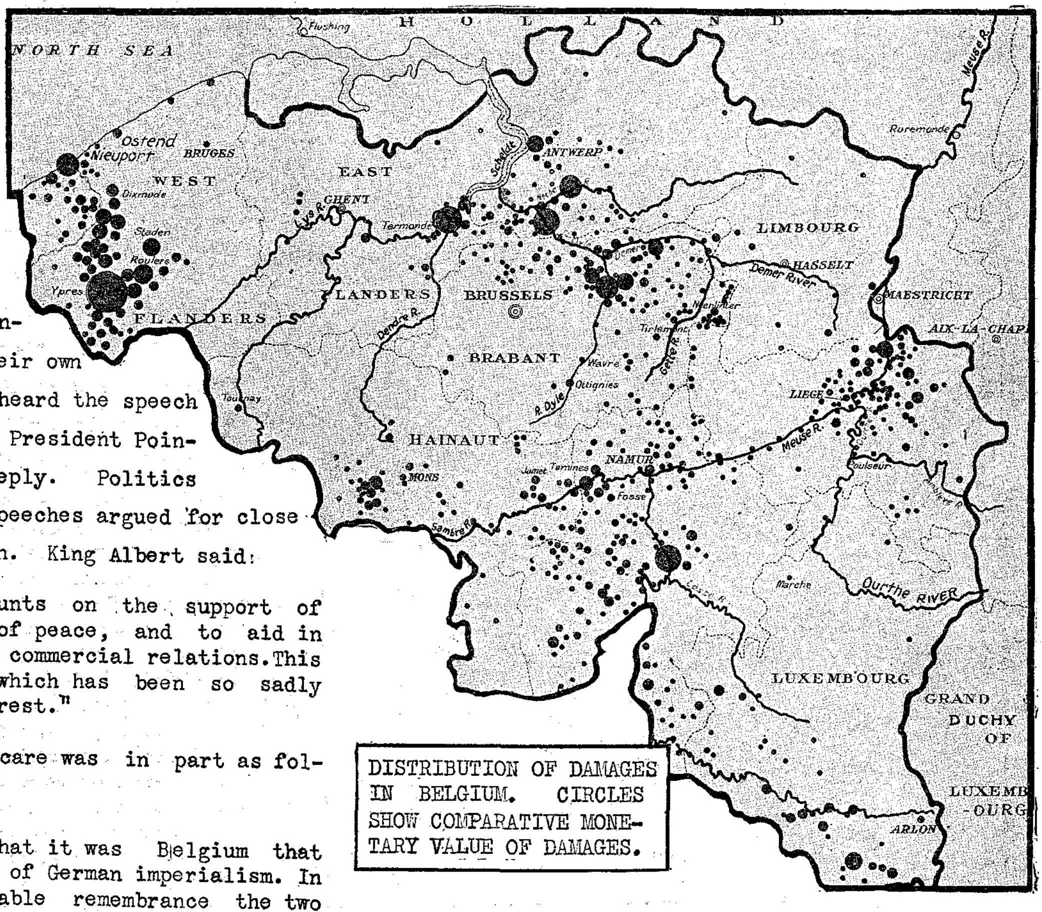
> "France will never forget that it was Belgium that held back the first tidal wave of German imperialism. In the light of this inextinguishable remembrance the two countries should go hand in hand to the solving of their contiguous commercial and economic problems so indissolubly bound up, one to the other."

This, in a nutshell, the writer believes, is the commercial aspect of the period of reconstruction of Belgium. He says:

"'Contiguous commercial and economic problems' is something more than a phrase. Both French and Belgian iron and steel and coal and coke companies have their interests as often on one side of the frontier as on the other, and sometimes on both.

"The great Ougree-Marihaye Co., with its plant on the Meuse has its mineral deposits on French territory, and if it was put to the necessity of paying an export tax on its own mineral brought from France there would indeed be a lack of 'a happy commercial entente,' to quote further the words of King Albert. This was just the point of view that was expressed to me by the director of the Ougree-Marihaye company.

"Another question which is potent with possibilities for the future prosperity of Belgium is the freedom of repairs for the Belgian railroads are operating at full capacity, and awaiting orders for a series of express locomotives from the Government. The restitution by the Germans of pillaged and despoiled Belgian property will have not a little to do with the speed with which many Belgian manufacturers resume production. This process is slow, inasmuch as the Belgian restitution bureau at Wiesbaden is more or less dependent on the Germans making known the hiding places of the machinery stolen from Belgian factories. One hundred and twenty-two Belgian officials are traveling about Germany locating and arranging for the return of the machinery. In March, 1919, 108 tons were shipped back to Belgium and in June nearly 10,000 tons. Among other stolen articles recovered from Germany were two freight cars of Belgian postage stamps. They could hardly have been worth to Germany more than the value of old paper.



DISTRIBUTION OF DAMAGES IN BELGIUM. CIRCLES SHOW COMPARATIVE MONETARY VALUE OF DAMAGES.

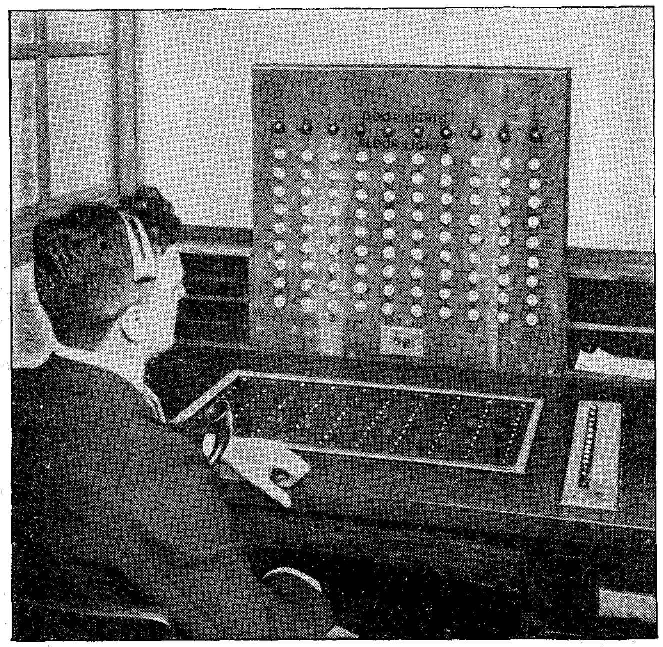
"Another sign of the progress which Belgium is making toward economic recovery is the increase in the figures relating to the operation of railroads. The accompanying map shows that the devastation of Belgium during the war was much more widespread than commonly supposed. After all transportation is the soul of modern industry, and it is a sure indication of the revival when it is considered that railroad passenger receipts were 9,504,000 francs in May, 1914, and 11,202,000 in May, 1919. Freight receipts decreased from 18,787,000 to 14,370,000, altho the latter figure is quite a respectable showing, all circumstances considered. . . .

"That Belgian industry is making as rapid headway as it is is due entirely to the characteristics and temperaments of the Belgians; that it is not making more rapid headway is due to various temporary conditions.

"Some of the great iron and steel plants of Belgium, notably the Cockerill and the Ougree-Marihaye plants, are making progress slowly because the directors prefer to wait and sail under their own colors rather than, be in the least tributary to German machine manufacturers who are already making offers to fit up these plants with German machinery, at a price. Even though the price be attractive, considering the low value of the mark, it is not the Belgian spirit to accept assistance from such a source. The metal workers of the Ougree-Marihaye and Cockerill plants which are located at Seraing have stopped work, demanding an 8-hour day and increase in their wages. These are the two large Belgian metal plants."

UNCLE SAM'S EFFICIENT ELEVATORS

ELEVATOR EFFICIENCY measures the "rate of flow" of goods in a large warehouse. As the number of levels or stories increases, the elevators become "the spout of the funnel" Indifferent elevator service affects plant-turnover seriously, no matter how much the transit of goods on the level may be speeded up. This problem has been attacked by Uncle Sam in his new Army base in Brooklyn, and a writer in "Distribution and Warehousing" (New York) says that he has solved it. During the war this method was a secret and it is only recently that the terminal engineering world and the commercial warehouse industry have learned that the Government has developed something new and epoch-making in the field of vertical transportation. The new device, we are told, is known as the micro-leveling elevator, because of the minute adjustment to floor-levels; but some call it the "operatorless elevator," because it is operated by a man at a switchboard in another part of the building, who controls an entire group of elevators, sending each to whatever floor he wills. To quote and condense:



Courtesy of "Distribution and Warehousing"

CENTRAL OPERATOR IN CHARGE OF TEN ELEVATORS

"The micro-leveling elevator was designed and built primarily for Government service, but warehouse and terminal authorities who have studied it assert that the solution of some of the most difficult problems confronting operators of commercial enterprises lies in following the Government lead.

"At the Brooklyn Army base there are ninety 'operatorless elevators' of 10,000 pounds capacity each.... The elevator platform is intended to carry four trucks. The elevator platforms invariably register accurately with the landing sills by means of an automatic leveling device, and the landing or hoistway doors are opened automatically when the elevator reaches the floor to which it has been dispatched. It is not necessary to use operators on these cars.

"From seven to ten cars comprise a group which serves a 'section' or some 325 feet in length, of each building unit, and out of such a group one is reasonably sure of getting some one car to serve his needs without waiting for any particular elevator. In other words, with ten cars in a group the average waiting time will obviously be just one-tenth of what it would be if each car was placed separately "

At the Brooklyn base each group is handled by a dispatcher in a small office a short distance away. Before him is a table like a telephone switchboard, with one upright and one horizontal panel In the upright panel is a column of white lights for each elevator, each light representing a floor. At the top of each column is a colored light which indicates, when lighted, that all hatchway doors are closed and the elevator can be operated. The operating buttons are placed in rows in the horizontal panel. We read further

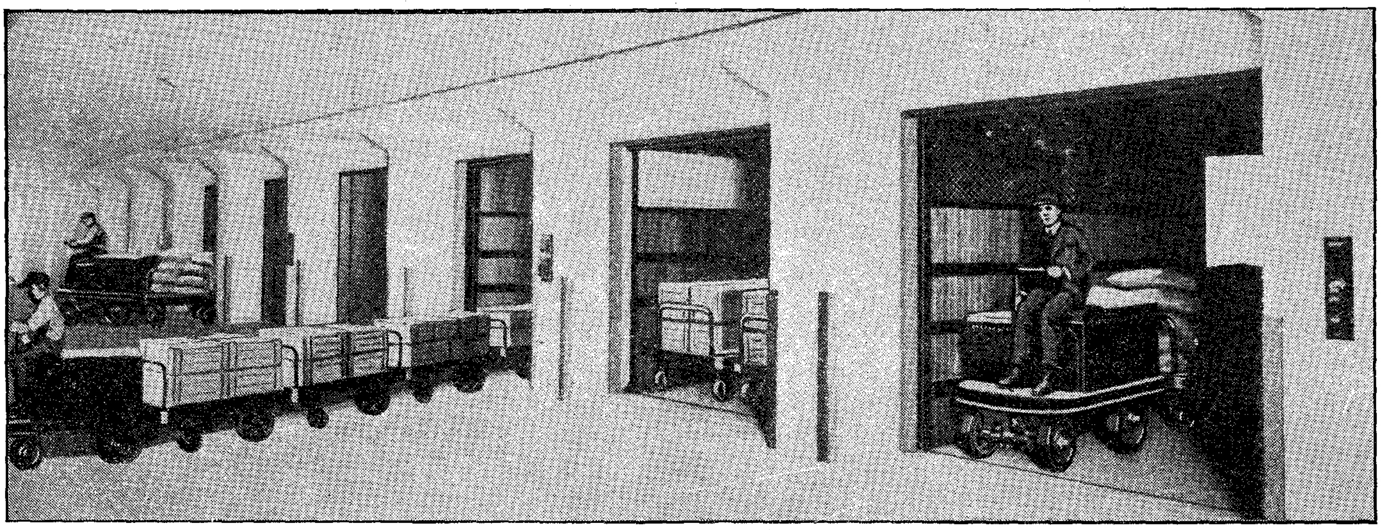
"The group system, in which the elevators are operated by a central dispatcher, instead of such elevator being placed separately and operated individually, gives the least waiting time and maximum service out of a given number of elevators. A central dispatcher, with a group of elevators under his control and knowing all the requirements, can get better service than can be obtained from the same or even a greater number of elevators placed singly and subject to both the varying intelligence and the loading tendencies of as many individual operators.

"In general or miscellaneous service, which is the most difficult to handle, the dispatcher receives calls for cars from the various floors. When certain elevators have been assigned by the dispatcher to regular or fixed service for a time, such as handling a trainload of flour going from the first level to the seventh, individual calls are not needed, for the lights alone tell the story, the appearance of both a colored and a white light in the same panel then indicating that the car is loaded, the doors closed and the elevator ready to be dispatched.

"The central dispatcher can readily detach any elevator of his group from the operating board. It then can be operated directly from the car switch provided therefor, and still retain its automatic door opening and automatic leveling features. Until disconnected from the central board, however, the car switch remains inoperative.

"The elevator equipment described represents the product of years of experience in elevator design and manufacture. It is a well known fact that with an automatic push button elevator, in order to be adaptable for freight service where trucks are used for handling goods, the car platform must be brought to an accurate level with the landing and maintained there under all conditions of loading and unloading.

"In the micro leveling elevator the hoisting unit consists of the main driving machine and the micro drive mechanism. The micro drive consists of motor, brake and worm gearing of about one-tenth of the speed



THE OPERATORLESS ELEVATORS IN OPERATION.

and power of the main machine. The slow motion of the micro drive through the final few inches of travel in connection with a novel system of control, results in the car stopping level with the landing with any load to the full capacity of 10,000 pounds. As the leveling is accomplished at slow speed and by means of the small motor, there is less wear and tear of mechanical and electrical parts than with an elevator of the ordinary type, and the amount of power required for leveling is reduced to a minimum."

TOO MANY TEETH OUT?

A PROTEST against what he terms "the reckless extraction of teeth" is made by Dr. Walter C. Alvarez of San Francisco in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" (Chicago, Oct. 18). Ever since the discovery that many unexplained maladies could be traced to poisoning from "focal infections" such as abscesses at the roots of the teeth, extracting the latter to get rid of the former has become a favorite therapeutic measure, and in many cases it has met with signal success. But Dr. Alvarez complains that it is being carried too far. Some physicians are apparently coming to believe, he charges, that pulling out teeth is a panacea, good for almost anybody on general principles, just as doctors in old times used to regard the "letting" of blood. Up to date, reckless tooth-extraction has been responsible, he says, for "many failures and disappointments", though he confesses that it has worked a miracle here and there. How to keep the miracles and cut out the failures is evidently our problem. He writes:

"Day after day I see people who have had half a dozen or more teeth extracted. Their former physicians had promised them great things; in some cases had even guaranteed a cure, but here they are still suffering and now greatly discouraged. Many have no chewing surface left, and the remaining teeth are often so distributed that the only thing to do is to remove them and put in plates. To my mind one of the saddest features is that, in many of these cases, an experienced physician might have foretold the unsatisfactory outcome and might have warned the orthodontist or the dentist to proceed cautiously and conservatively. Sometimes I have secured the roentgenograms which were used in deciding which teeth were to come out and have been unable to find more than one of two roots which after years of experience I would call infected. In some, downward projections of the antrum had evidently been mistaken for abscesses. In others, it seemed to me that the physician, quite oblivious to any possible value of the teeth to their owner, must have ordered their extraction simply because he believed it a panacea for most diseases.

"I believe we have lost our heads over this thing and that the time has come to call a halt. Men have obtained such beautiful results in some cases by extracting teeth that some of them are now trying to explain most diseases on the basis of these focal infections. In practice, they pull the teeth first, and if the patient returns unbenefited, they can then look to see what is the matter with him.

"As the enthusiast often regards the conservative as a man who must be ignorant of the wonderful results which can be gained by using his methods, I wish to say that since 1911 it has been practically a routine procedure in my office to roentgenograph all suspicious teeth, and I have had hundreds extracted. I would emphasize the fact that I have seen my share of the miracles described by my radical friends --I, too, have seen inflamed joints go down over night; so-called tuberculous glands disappear as suddenly; headaches leave for good, and so on; but these things have not blinded me to the fact that for one miracle I have seen many failures and disappointments.

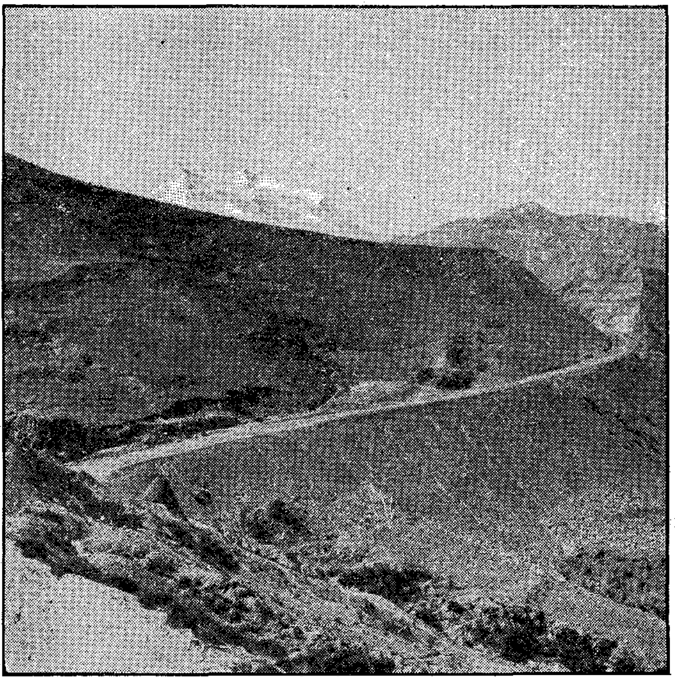
"Many of the dentists have become so frightened over the terrible results which they think must follow every root infection that they are refusing to fill any root canals at all. They feel that the risk to life and health is so great that a man should immediately sacrifice every dead tooth in his head. Certainly the thousands of people who for the last thirty or forty years have been chewing contentedly on dead teeth (without signs of root infection) should be grateful that these radical ideas did not prevail when they were young. The trouble with many of our dentists today is that they do not know enough about the wonderful defenses of the body against bacteria. These defenses are particularly efficient in the mouth, where, in spite of the rich flora and the continual trauma, wounds heal with surprising rapidity. Bacteria are constantly getting through the first line of defense only to be stopped at the second, and I see no reason why the body cannot in many cases protect itself perfectly from the activities of a few invaders which have reached the apex of a tooth.

"In view of the fact that the most thorough removal of focal infections often fails to cure arthritis and other diseases, let us be more honest and conservative with our patients. Let us be careful what we promise them. Let us save serviceable teeth whenever possible.

Above all, let us do unto our patients only what we would have done unto ourselves if their teeth were in our heads."

A NEW RAILROAD ACROSS THE ANDES

BOLIVIA IS NOW BUILDING in her territory a new railway line across the Andes, marked by great differences in elevation, steep grades and frequent horseshoe curves. The last-named feature enables the road to avoid the "switchbacks" used by many of the South American roads in crossing high mountain ranges. The new line is described and illustrated in an article contributed to the "Railway Review" (Chicago, October 18) by Carlos Tejada Sorzano, an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. Sorzano tells us that all the Bolivian railways of recent construction have the character of mountain lines, and have presented difficulties due to the broken configuration of the country. But none approaches in these respects that now being constructed for the government between La Paz and the rich agricultural district of Yungas. We read:



A STEEP GRADE ON THE YUNGAS RAILWAY.

"This line, like all of the Bolivian lines, is metre gage and is destined to connect the railways of the high tablelands with the warm valleys of the Yungas on the eastern slope of the Andes, a region the name of which is known all over the world as the place whence comes the famous Yungas coffee.

"The principal difficulties which this line has to meet arise from the marked differences in elevation, in surmounting which it is necessary to cross narrow valleys that in many places have the character of imposing canyons, in which it is impossible to find sufficient room for the roadbed without constructing expensive works that would greatly increase the total cost of the undertaking.

"An idea may be had of these differences in elevation when it is known that the line on leaving the city of La Paz, the altitude of which is 11,811.6 feet above sea level, must ascend and pierce the principal ridge of the Andes, passing through a gap the height of which is 15,223.8 feet above sea level. This difference in level is surmounted by means of a line only 16 miles long, which gives an average gradient of approximately 4 per cent. The line therefore will be one of the highest in the world and is the second built in South America to cross the Grand Cordillera. It will be much higher than the already existing line between Los Andes and Mendoza, the height of which does not exceed 13,124 feet."

The highest point on the line is Abra de Huacuyo. From this pass it descends to the lower level on a steep slope through a deep but relatively wide valley and thence through the bottom of Unduavi pass. All this descent is made with a gradient of 6 per cent. and an idea may be had of its difficulties when it is known that between the summit at Huacuyo and the point called Pongo there are not more than two or three miles of straight track, there being a difference of altitude of 3,937.2 feet. The writer goes on:

"Switchbacks which are so frequently encountered on other mountain lines and which present so many inconveniences when it comes to operation are avoided and the descent accomplished by many horseshoe bends, the radius of the curves being reduced to 196 86 feet. A continuous line is thus followed which it will be possible to operate without difficulty, using American engines.

"The work on this descent presents very interesting features, due to the imposing height of many of the cuts, most of them in rock; and because of the conformation of the rock, for the most part slate.

"The line to the Yungas will offer the traveler the greatest possible contrasts in so relatively short a journey, due to the conformation of the valleys and the great descent that is attained in a run of less than 31 miles, in the course of which the principal mountain ridge, generally covered with snow, is crossed and then reaching the part of the valley where there is a most exuberant vegetation entirely covering the skirts of the mountain. In its 100th kilometer the railway reaches a level of only 3,609.1 feet above the sea; thus in less than 46 miles a difference in level of 11,483.5 feet is attained."

North America, it seems, is helping build it:

"This line, the construction of which was initiated with very small resources in 1915, has made good progress recently due to the help of a loan placed by the government of Bolivia in the United States.

"Once the great difficulties of the descent and crossing of the Cordillera are overcome and as soon as a part of the railway is placed in operation which it is expected will be soon, the Bolivian government proposes to extend the line to the head of navigation on the Beni river. Thus in the near future, by means of the line now under construction, the crossing of the Cordillera of the Andes will be accomplished at the highest point reached by a railroad. The Pacific will be connected with the rivers of the Amazon basin, establishing a transcontinental line between the port of Africa on the west coast and the Brazilian port of Para.

"This program which at the moment seems perhaps rather ambitious, must, nevertheless be considered as within the actual power of the government of Brazil. The distance which has to be traversed is not very great, less than 217 miles, and the greatest of the difficulties are those already surmounted, in part."

THE PHONOGRAPH AS A WIRELESS DETECTIVE

HOW A TALKING MACHINE turned detective and solved a wireless mystery of the war, is told by a contributor to the "Scientific American" (New York, October, 11). It appears that just before the retreat of the Germans from the Chemin des Dames position in 1918, the Allied Intelligence Department told the General Staff the exact positions which would be evacuated, altho all preliminary operations on the Berlin side were carried out with the utmost secrecy. Every movement up to the final withdrawal had been made at night, and even divisional commanders in the German ranks were ignorant of the extent of the retreat. Wireless told the story. The narrator goes on:

"No message telling this precious secret was intercepted. The Germans knew far too much to intrust this to errant ether waves. Yet from the enemy's use of wireless equipment, the Allies obtained their positive information.

"The reasoning behind it was simple, but it was not until 1918 that either side used the process---perhaps for that very reason. Most communication in the front trenches is carried on by telephone.

"The trench phone equipment is costly. On the German side toward the end of the war it was likewise irreplaceable. Whenever the decision was reached to get out of a certain sector, the Huns had first to move out their home instruments, wires and stations. From the time this was started until it was fully accomplished, wireless played an increasingly important part. Every phone station gave place to a temporary wireless station, and the chatter, bluff and serious orders in code were sent in this manner for perhaps ten days previous to the final withdrawal.

"From previous experience, French, British and American spotters had become familiar with the coincidental increase in the number of wireless messages with the preparation for retreat. So, with this symptom well developed along a 64-kilometer front on the Chemin des Dames, they had no difficulty in marking off the sector, and even in guessing accurately concerning the time the retreat would begin. Needless to say Allied artillery made the evacuation as difficult as possible."

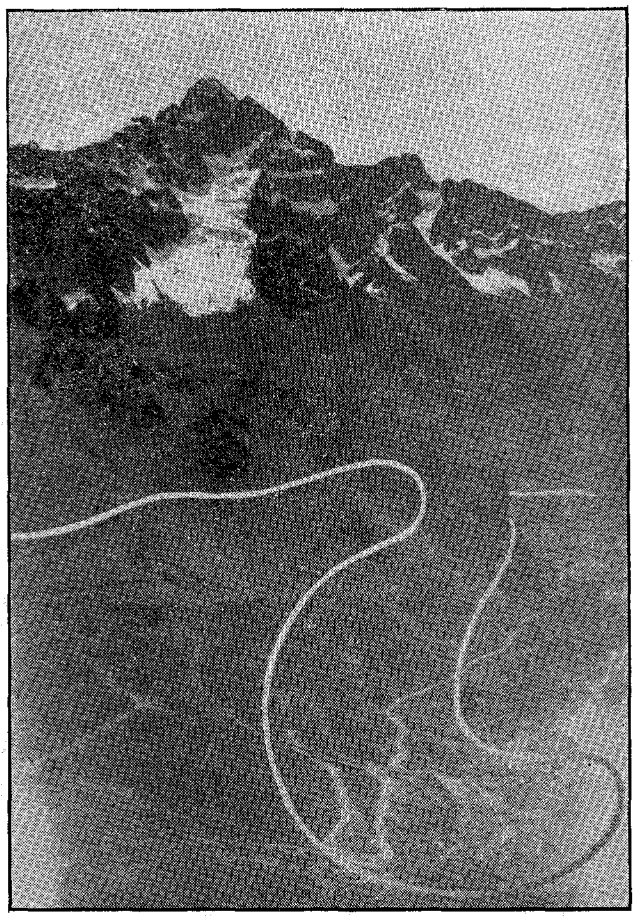
Another queer situation in the wireless department was known officially for months as the "Nauen-Madrid Buzz." In May, 1916, says the writer, it appeared for the first time, emanating from Madrid. It was a curious rustle of the spark unlike any message familiar to Allied operators, who of course looked upon it with suspicion and tried to make something out of it. For perhaps five seconds--and sometimes as long as twenty--this phenomenon would occur. Then no more for perhaps a week. Until Nauen developed the same strange quality the buzz was diagnosed simply as an odd manifestation of "static."

"But Nauen buzzed. Immediately all the wireless sharps in the Allied ranks tackled the problem.

"It is needless to detail the many theories which were held concerning this mysterious communication--for after the first weeks no one doubted that the buzzing was just this. The solution was reached through pure accident.

"In studying foe wireless -- which is in code, if important -- the practice is to take down the message on a phonograph record. Then it can be decoded at leisure. One of the many dozens of records of the Nauen-Madrid buzz was being run. A young radio officer was attempting to solve the mystery. The spring in the machine ran down, and as he wearily reached forward to wind the box again he stopped, chilled by the excitement of a discovery. With the cylinder revolving at a very low rate something that might be a rapid message in code clicked from the horn!

"Throttling down the speed adjuster on the phonograph, he ran the record as slowly as possible. His hunch was justified! There was certainly something there, though it went too fast to be caught.



WHERE A HORSESHOE CURVE WILL RUN.

"He wrestled with the problem overnight. Next day he rigged up an electric motor to run his blank cylinder record at a prodigious rate of speed. When the buzzing occurred it was caught. Then when the record was re-run at a moderate rate the message was there! It was decoded shortly, and proved to be part of an important description concerning the disposal of Allied troops.

"The secret was simply that at Nauen and Madrid each message was cut into a perforated roll. This was run through the sending apparatus at the speed of four hundred words per minute. Naturally it turned out to be a buzz to anyone not 'in the know.' At the opposite station they simply took it on the phonograph, and that was all there was to it.

"The Allies managed to trace down many spies through the requests made by Nauen. In addition to this a great deal of erroneous information was sent through channels by which it would reach Madrid, and thence Nauen. After this there always was a third party on the line whenever the Germans and their agents in neutral Spain got talking together."

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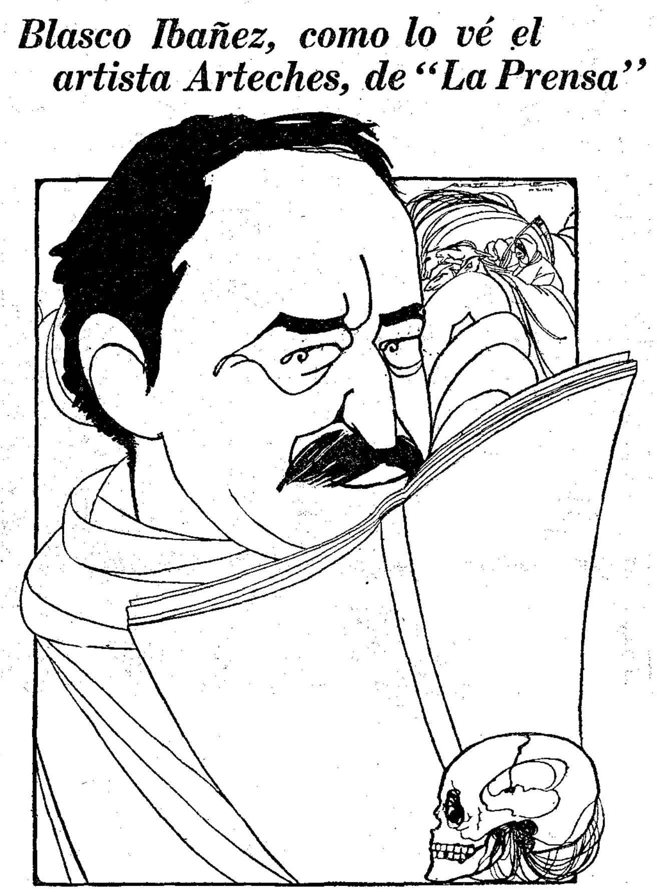
LETTERS - AND - ART

IBANEZ TO MOBILIZE US

IT IS NOT AS A NOVELIST that we think most of our Spanish visitor, Vincente Blasco Ibanez, tho every one who has read him at all has read "The Four Horsemen." The glorified journalism of this book puts it out of the strictly novelistic field. But the winter's fictional powers, all agree, are shown best in the South American episodes in that work. The early war days are there revivified in a distillation of all the newspaper reports and some clever guessing. "It is a book which transgresses many of the laws arbitrarily laid down for story telling," says the St. Louis "Post Dispatch", tho this mid-Western daily holds its breath over the amazing record of "twenty-one editions last March, twenty last February, sixteen last January, and thirty-six, or more than one a day, last December." Being produced by a native of a neutral state, "as war propaganda, it is far more adroit and subtle and effective than any propaganda work appearing in the language of any of the nations that fought on the Entente side." The war being over and the sober history of it being our present duty, the vivid pages of "The Four Horsemen" may depend for their immortality on just those South American descriptions that we found ourselves impatiently hurrying over before. What was back of them in the writer's mind he now makes more emphatic in his givings-out to the New York "Sun". Ibanez spent four years of his life in the Argentine before the war, and he "was shocked," he tells us, "to find how little influence the United States had there." He had expected that "the great capitalistic and commercial strength of the United States would be the chief force discernible," but he found it "barely a force at all." Instead of that, he watched the German influence grow by leaps and bounds. Mr. Ibanez shows the same frankness as our other continental visitors in pointing out our shortcomings:


Blasco Ibañez, como lo vé el artista Arteches, de "La Prensa"

THE SPANISH NOVELIST.

As the artist, Arteches, of New York's Spanish newspaper, "La Prensa" sees him. Ibanez is here to scrutinize us searchingly, and he begins by reading us a lesson.

"As far as the war is concerned, the South Americans understand and sympathize with the policy of the United States, for the South American countries are pro-Ally. But the fact remains that just as you lack knowledge of them they still lack knowledge of you.

"It is a fact that in every one of the South American countries there has been a distrust of the United States, and that distrust is based on fear. The distrust was very active up to the time of the war. Owing to the attitude of the United States in the war and to the recent policy of the United States Government with regard to Mexico that distrust has largely abated.

"There are many things the United States can do to encourage more favorable relations with the southern countries. Consider the American consular service for instance. Some of your consuls are very good and acceptable, but others are tactless and tend to create conflict. Instead of trying to create good feeling, they rattle the sabre, as it were, and seek to give the impression that they represent great power and force. It is a great pity that this should be so. The United States should have a great deal more influence in South America than it has to-day because it is the natural and logical thing that the big Republic should be influential in a protective capacity and in commercial ways with the younger countries.

"Take the Argentine, the most advanced country in South America. You occupy tenth place in influence there. England is first with its railway interests. Then come Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and others. Six years ago the United States didn't have a thing worth mentioning in the Argentine. Since the war I believe you have made some little progress. When I was there you didn't have a single American bank. Now, I am informed, you have a bank. In Chile you have only a few houses along the coast representing America. Most of the commercial houses are English. When I saw this situation on visiting Chile I was immensely surprised, for it was the natural thing to have expected America to have the dominating influence.

"There are already some very hopeful signs of progress and change. In the first place I have noticed a great interest among South Americans to learn English.

I see in the United States a great interest awakening to learn Spanish. This will bring the United States and South America closer together, for the interest of those who learn Spanish is not in Spain and the interest of those who learn English is not in England. Spanish America is turning to America--that is, the southern countries will turn to the United States unless the United States prevents.

"The thing to do is to drive into every man you send down there that the attitude of the United States to the South American countries must be that of a protective, paternal big brother. This will allay fear. Don't try to impress the southern countries with the belief that your strength is something of imperialistic brute force. If the South American countries have this belief it will continue to breed fear and distrust.

"President Wilson's Pan-American doctrine is the right procedure. At the present time you are on the right track. The thing to do is to continue this work.

"Some troubles you have had in the past were due to the fact that you didn't stick to a uniform policy. At one time you appeared to the South American countries benevolent, another time despotic, and another time violent. On account of your present policy there is a growing confidence, and if you continue in this direction it is only a question of time when your influence will be paramount. You will see great results in ten years."

This apparent excursion into the political domain is not so unnatural for Ibanez, for to him, as he told the interviewer for the New York "Evening Post", "a novel is to give the sensation of life and affairs." Mr. Ibanez confesses that his next novel is to be about the United States, and his views on the South American question we may perhaps take as a peep into the laboratory that will evolve that novel. In fact, Americans are already in his theater, for his last book, "Woman's Enemy" about to be published, deals with the intervention of the United States in the war, and it ends with scenes at Nice, where Americans were everywhere. "It was seldom you saw a Frenchman." Perhaps there was an unconscious irony in the novelist's mention to the "Sun" that "one of the figures in the book will be President Wilson."

"I believe that Mr. Wilson is the first poet of our epoch. He doesn't write verse, but he dreams of humanity. He is an ethereal spirit, moving with the angels, and he has the mentality of the poet."

Speaking publicly of a "fifth horseman," Ibanez, according to the New York "Tribune", visioned "the social revolution, galloping hard at the heels of war":

"The strike is an implement of war. The fifth horseman has appeared on the scene. Nor does he seem to speed toward destruction before the implacable force of international justice, as did his four predecessors. We are passing through a period of uncertainty and doubt. But I am one of those who believe that everything has a solution. The fifth horseman may continue to gallop for some time, in the end he will be put to flight.....

"Who can say that the four horsemen immortalized in my book are gone forever? History has a way of repeating itself, and the thundering of the cataract can still be heard on all sides. The great leaders who have guided the Allies through the war are now as blind as the rest of humanity, and will not be able to see their way clearly until the fog lifts."

MINNEAPOLIS ON SHELLEY

SHELLEY HAS BEEN TAKEN FOR GRANTED for so long that it seems an ill turn to pick his credentials to pieces merely because he was used by a British critic to pay a compliment. It is hard not only on Shelley but on the critic who thought he was praising an American poet, Carl Sandberg of Chicago, in calling him "the American Shelley." Chicago's neighbor a little further west, that is, the Minneapolis "Journal," sniffs in the breeziest style, and may perhaps imply its doubt of Sandberg while it strips Shelley of his laurels:

Photograph by Bain News Service.

IBANEZ IN AMERICA.

Who adds the warning of a fifth horseman of the Apocalypse, "in the menacing panoply of social revolution galloping hard at the heels of war."

"If our modest Mr. Sandberg is Shelley incarnate, we are not disputing his laurels. But what does it amount to to be a Shelley, as viewed from this dispassionate year 1919, a century or so since Shelley was drowned in the Italian sea?

"Shelley was a beautiful young man-the ladies found him so. His name was Percy Bysshe, he was the son of Sir Timothy, a rich country squire. He was, oh, so sensitive and also belligerent. He got into scrapes and picturesquely got himself into more. He didn't cut so heroic a figure as Lord Byron, but seemed even more romantic to the sentimental vision. Indeed, he was quite as mushy as was the sentimental Heine, but the latter had a lot more sense. When the salt water quenched Shelley's young life, Trelawney and Byron burned his body, Hellenic style, on the beach.

"Quite a melodrama! The angel-faced deceased aristocrat, atheist, democrat, poet, anarchist, God knows what, became a demi-god. Robert Browning a generation later was one of his worshippers. Shelley was ethereal, pure spirit, abstract thought, white flame, and a whole lot of like things, but how much of a poet was he really, when his personality and career are dismissed?

"Well, as a thinker, which he took himself for, he was a lightweight. As Byron is reported to have said to him, 'Your poetry, my dear Mr. Shelley, is delicious, but your ideas are ridiculous.' As inspiration some persons thrive on moonbeams, but for ourselves we'd rather take a chance on being the mouse in an experimental vacuum than try to nourish our soul on Shelley's attenuated stuff."

EXPLANATION OF BOLSHEVIST LITERATURE

WE ALL KNOW how the French nobility sat up nights to read Rousseau, and were so entranced by the romance of his presentations that they never looked out of the window to watch the storm actually brewing. When it broke over their heads, they probably saw how they had missed the whole point of his teachings, which they supposed had begun and would end in pure romance. This lesson from history tells nothing to our "Parlor Bolsheviki." The Government is strongly recommended by the New York "Times" to take them in hand. No matter how many "dangerous aliens" we drive from our shores, "a company of aliens more dangerous would remain." "It is with American money," says the "Times," "not the much talked of and probably mythical funds of 'Lenin and Trotsky' that the deadly Bolshevist poison is spread through the country." We read on:

"In October Mr. Samuel A. Berger, a Deputy Attorney General of this State, who investigated the radical publications of this city in connection with the inquiry of the Lusk committee into Bolshevist propaganda, said that of between forty and fifty extreme radical foreign-language papers here, all but two are supported by subsidies from rich amateurs of revolution, boudoir Bolsheviki. 'With two exceptions, the editors or publishers have admitted to me that the income from their 'papers,' which have a circulation of 3,000,000, mainly in the great industrial centres, 'would not pay expenses, and that they would be bankrupt except for gifts from wealthy people of this city.' The Federal Government has the list of these underwriters of political, social, and economic ruin. That paid press continues unmolested to foment upheaval and violence among millions of foreigners in the United States. In Russian, Finnish, Hungarian, Lithuanian, and other tongues the gospel of destruction is preached. Does the Government do anything to check these workers for its subversion? Does it do anything to bring to punishment the backers of revolution? The publication of their names would be at least a moral and social punishment. Instead, the list is guarded as a secret. Yet in the scale of guilt how innocent does the poor ignorant dupe of criminal propaganda look by the side of the Americans who, with every advantage of opportunity, education, fortune, are false to their country and to civilization!

"The Administration has many things to do, but what more vital labor than to bring to justice the native and the imported missionaries of Bolshevism? It will not do to go to sleep complacently after the Massachusetts election. The American people are aroused from time to time. The fanatics of Bolshevism work all the time."

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

WHO HOLDS THE KEYS of Parnassus? Of course the critics think the keeping of these precious symbols has been committed to them, in spite of the fact that every age has repudiated their claim. The death of a writer brings one or more of them serenely to say, as does the Philadelphia "Inquirer" at present: "It will hardly be claimed by her sincerest admirers that Ella Wheeler Wilcox is to be admitted to Parnassus." That is the judicial mood that death seems always to summon. The unuttered verdict of a great public is often quite different. Just a few days before Mrs. Wilcox passed away at her home near New Haven, on October 30, the London "Daily Telegraph" was saying that if she were not, as her publishers claim, the most widely read poet of the day, "anyhow, she has devoted readers almost beyond number, in her own country, here in England, and everywhere." The Brooklyn "Eagle" accounts for this immense vogue on the basis of "journalized genius," and admits that this "may be of a high type." In the beginning when the journalistic sense of the young Wisconsin girl was founding a career, it was done by means that even now furnish grounds for controversy not disdained by two leading Eastern dailies. The title of her first book shows the keen insight of the novice into the journalistic foible when she used a phrase that has ever since been the point of departure for newspaper paragraphers. Says the Philadelphia "Record":

"The career of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who died the other day at her home in Connecticut, affords interesting light upon the making of a literary reputation. Mrs. Wilcox was a voluminous writer of prose and verse, and she enjoyed for many years, even to the hour of death, the warm admiration of a vast following. She was an inspiration and a tower of strength and comfort to many who looked upon her as the foremost writer of her time, and an excellent guide, philosopher and friend.

"In a friendly eulogy of her The New York 'Sun' remarks:

"It was Ella Wheeler Wilcox's misfortune that she selected the title "Poems of Passion" for the collection of verses which was destined to win for her early public attention. This title rather than the matter within the covers on which it was imprinted, attached itself to her name, and was associated with her work in the period of her maturity.'

"The selection of that title for her early book may have been a mistake, but that it was really a 'misfortune' is open to question. The 'Sun' assumes that because of the excellence of some of her poems and the thoughtful character of her prose she might have made a greater reputation for herself upon a higher literary plane but for that early slip. A critical examination of her literary remains, however, will scarcely bear that out. The bulk of her work was of a character so mediocre that it could have brought, only by sheer weight, after years of plodding, the recognition which came to her early by virtue of an accident. A Chicago publisher, to whom she submitted her 'Poems of Passion,' rejected them as 'immoral.' She showed his letter to some friends in Milwaukee, and, as she says in her autobiography, 'it reached the ears of a sensational morning newspaper. The next day it printed a column of comment under the following headlines:

'Too Loud for Chicago.
The Scarlet City by the Lake Shocked
by a Badger Girl, Whose Verses
out-Swinburne Swinburne and
Out-Whitman Whitman.'

"The verses were really not 'passion poems' at all; and, as one reviewer said at the time, they could not have disturbed the morals of a lady-bug. Their chief service was to push their author instantly into the limelight, and there she attracted the attention of another sensational newspaper, whose editor was quick to exploit her and to give her at once the large audience it must have taken her years to reach otherwise. It is true that the title of 'poetess of passion' clung to her into maturity, and at times she was at pains to play up to it mildly, but she soon came to be looked upon as a 'moral uplifter.' So what she afterward called her 'early lack of caution' was a help rather than a hindrance to her in the making of her name."

True to this journalistic sense, the poet again created a sensation when she began with a vein which was contributory to her real hold on the hearts of her readers. The Minneapolis "Tribune" recalls "a newspaper controversy which raged furiously in the 'eighties' of the past century over the authorship of a bit of verse whose initial line read, 'Laugh and the world laughs with you, weep and you weep alone.'" It proceeds:

"Published anonymously, this poem sprang into almost instant popularity, and, as it was floating about the country without credit, Colonel Joyce of St. Louis took in the seeming orphan and included it in a book of poems issued under his name.

"Ella Wheeler, then coming to notice as a Wisconsin poet, immediately asserted authorship of the poem. In the controversy which followed, Colonel Joyce declared that if she were not a woman he would horsewhip her. But the bar of public opinion quickly decided in favor of Miss Wheeler, who afterwards became Mrs. Wilcox.

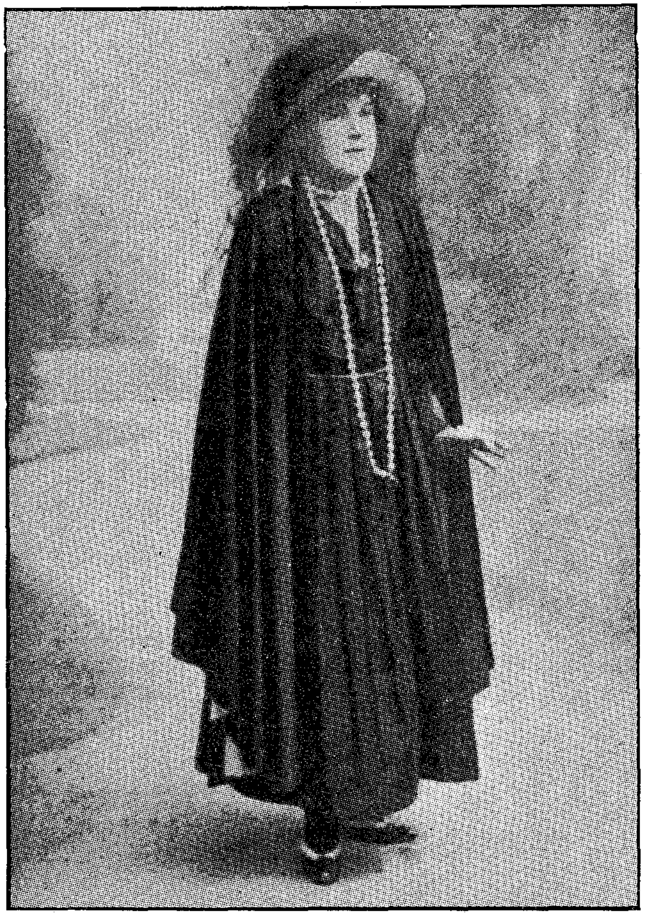
"There are few old-time scrap books that do not contain a copy of the poem. It was read and recited from one end of the country to the other and parodies on it were numerous and are still to be found occasionally. Of course Ella Wheeler's fame does not rest on that poem while Colonel Joyce's connection with it is still remembered for its audacity."

Mrs. Wilcox, though born in Wisconsin, came of New England parentage, her father combining the labors of a farmer with the arts of a violinist and dancing master. Even these various pursuits were insufficient for the family needs, and the verses of the young poetess sometimes helped rescue the impaired fortunes of the family. The New York "Sun" supplies some additional biographic material:

"Mrs. Wilcox was educated in the little country schools, but proved an omnivorous reader and managed to accumulate some good books of romance and verse. Her first verses were printed in a local paper when she was fourteen years old and immediately attracted local attention. It was during the time when the reunions of the Grand Army were the most thrilling and important events in the community and the little girl attained a great vogue among the veterans for the verses she wrote in honor of their exploits. She would never consent to read them herself, but on one occasion was thanked by General Sheridan for a verse welcoming him to a reunion. His arrival had been unexpected and the little poetess had dashed off two stanzas while the band was playing.

"She had one brief venture as the editor of the woman's page in a farm magazine in Milwaukee, but returned to the farm when the magazine failed. She continued to produce verse, for which she received a substantial income, and began to be publicly identified with the 'Milwaukee school' of poets, among whom were Hattie Tyng Griswold, Sara D. Hobart, Estella Aiker, Fanny Driscoll, Charles Noble Gregory and Grace Wells.

"Her first printed volume was 'Maurine,' a versified romance which enjoyed such vogue at the time that Mrs. Wilcox said not long ago she had met hundreds of women later who bore the name 'Maurine,' which she invented.....


From "The Bookman," London.

THE SINGER OF "HEART THROBS"

One of the latest pictures of Ella Wheeler Wilcox taken at Tours, when she was busy with work among the American forces in France.

"Mrs. Wilcox continued to attract attention by her published verses in the East and when she moved to New York City for a brief stay she became the centre of a literary and artistic circle. At the time of the death of Queen Victoria the New York 'American' commissioned her to go to London and write her impressions of the funeral. Her poem, 'The Queen Rides To-day,' attracted attention in England and opened many English homes to her.

"She and her husband travelled extensively after this, staying for considerable periods in Hawaii and Java, in both of which places they were elaborately entertained by the native potentates. Upon her return to America she took up dancing and created several new dances. After the death of her son she became strongly attracted to spiritualism. She and her husband made the promise that the first to die would try to communicate with the survivor, and after Mr. Wilcox's death in 1906, Mrs. Wilcox devoted years to the study of theosophy, spiritualism and various other practices in an effort to aid her husband in making good his promise. She insists that after some years she received an authentic message from him through a ouija board."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

UNIFYING FRENCH PROTESTANTISM

ON ARMISTICE DAY, November 11, Protestants of France of every denomination marked the anniversary of the war's end by meeting in Lyons to consider plans for the federation of all their forces. "The old churches of Calvin," says Rev. Victor Monod, "are awakening to a modern and progressive conception of their work." France herself is "reorganizing her existence", and the French Protestant churches feel that they "may be of priceless value to the progress of the kingdom of God." The changes in the French people effected by the war offer an exceptional opportunity. In the first place, a revival of the religious spirit was brought about by the war, and "among the unreligious mass of French people the war has stamped out much of the prejudice against the gospel and the action of the churches." Mr. Monod, who was one of the French visitors to the churches of this country last year, declares in "The Continent" (Chicago) that President Poincare would think long before repeating in 1919 a phrase he uttered in 1909. Then he said, in a speech at the French Academy on the subject of religious experiences: "Most of us, unbelievers or indifferent believers, know of them only by William James' book, as we know the center of Africa through the narratives of travellers." Mr. Monod reviews some of the facts that were brought to our attention from time to time while the war was in progress:

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FIRST REBUILT CHURCH IN FRANCE

The old church standing on this site at Blane Mesnil, was destroyed by German shells, killing seven worshippers during one bombardment.

"In face of the trials and anxieties brought by the war many become explorers, and one saw professors from the Sorbonne or well known political men going to religious lectures organized by ministers or priests.

"But as time passed on, minds became accustomed to the daily thought of death for others and the revival of the religious spirit seemed to be limited to troops at the front. Among these troops there always was a considerable proportion of ecclesiastics who were not entitled to exemption from military service. The Roman Catholic priests, mobilized by the army as chaplains, officers and soldiers, numbered about 12,000, or one-third of the total number of Catholic priests in France. Missionaries and French monks returned from all parts of the world to be clothed in the horizon blue uniform. The proportion of Protestant ministers mobilized was perhaps still greater than that of Catholic priests, and attained nearly half their entire number: 450 served under the flag out of a total of 1,000. The best among the pastors considered it their duty to offer their services as chaplains. Pastor Gaunelle, at the age of 60, left for the front as a voluntary chaplain to replace his son who died gloriously for France. While many Catholic priests often meet with ill-will in their parishes, the chaplains were popular with the troops. The Government refused to assign base chaplains and only appointed chaplains attached to the combatant troops and sharing their danger. This decision certainly contributed to raise the prestige of military chaplains. At the end of the war, the French Army included about 1,000 Catholic chaplains, 100 Protestant chaplains and thirty Jewish chaplains--a very small number for an army of six or seven million men, but we must not forget that many ministers serving as officers or soldiers fulfilled the duties of voluntary chaplains.

"A thing that was no more seen in French civil life could be observed in the Army, viz, religious assemblies composed of men only, and of men who were singularly earnest. I have seen in Lorraine some of my soldiers walk twenty miles to attend a religious service. And what emotion in these meetings! On Whitsunday, 1918, I celebrated the holy communion with several soldiers. The next day I saw one of them with his forehead cut open by an airplane bomb and the week was not ended when another was struck by the fire of the enemy. Certainly in those days of danger we all learned in particularly vivid manner what faith in God means to a man.

"Let us not forget also that marked religious revival was observed in the regions occupied and plundered by the enemy.

But the great opportunity opened also brings to the French the reduction of the instruments by which the work can be accomplished. The story of all Europe is equally appealing:

"In France there has been one man killed out of every twenty-eight inhabitants, while in Germany one death is counted out of thirty-five inhabitants, in Great Britain, one out of sixty-six, in Italy, one out of seventy nine. The greater part of the most eager, most enthusiastic, most believing young men have fallen. Moreover, the extraordinary rise in the cost of living is throwing our churches into insurmountable financial difficulties. The ministers salaries having to be raised, the uniting of many churches is being considered. At the General Assembly of Reformed Evangelical Churches it was suggested that one-fifth of our churches should be amalgamated with others The Catholic Church is in a similar position. The result will be the disappearance of the Christian spirit in the rural districts. While forty years ago in France the country was more religious than the cities,and the clergy was recruited largely in the country, now the situation has altogether changed. In the towns, one finds a great deal more esteem for the religious and social work of the churches and many more callings to ecclesiastic ministry. Moreover, many parts of the French country have now but very few Catholic priests or Protestant pastors, and are running the risk of returning to heathenism."

In this situation the Protestant Churches particularly have felt the necessity of a closer union of their forces.

"During the war thirty military chaplains signed a 'Letter to the Churches,' demanding the union of the different Protestant denominations. This letter made a great sensation, and since then various petitions and appeals for the co-operation of all the French Protestant forces have been signed by demobilized officers and soldiers. What is desired is not the amalgamation of the different denominations, but a close and trusty federation of all the Protestant forces, the suppression of costly church rivalries in a same town. A General Assembly of all the French Protestants has been summoned in Lyons for November 11 (day of the armistice and victory); for the first time in forty-nine years the Protestants of Alsace--Lorraine (400,000 in number) will send their representatives to Lyons. We have great expectations of this constitutive Assembly, to which are invited the representatives of the American Protestant churches who have taken so generous an interest in the ruins of the churches of the devastated regions and in the general progress of French Protestantism. Everybody in France understands that the church must now turn away from denominational quarrels and start a great work of moral and social reconstruction."

MINISTERS' PAY AND STEEL WORKERS'

NOW THAT EVERY ONE has had time to form an opinion on the merits of the steel strike, the Ithaca "Journal" sees a good opportunity to force home the merits of the minister's demand for higher pay. Half the clergymen of the Episcopal Church, where this demand is vocal, are getting less than $1500 a year, "though that sum is regarded by government economists as the very least on which a family of two or three persons can be decently maintained " A little figuring points the moral:

"The range of salaries is interesting. Of 1,379 salaried ministers in New England, Middle West and Pacific Coast districts, where salaries seem rather higher than the average, there are 28 receiving less than $500 a year, 53 from $500 to $750, 84 from $750 to $1,000, and 506 between $1,000 and $1,500. There are 43 men, mostly bishops, who are paid $3,000 apiece. There are 15 who receive more than $7,000.

"If these salaries were compared in detail with the wages of the striking steel men, it seems likely that the ministers would be found worse off than the manual workers. The highest salaries in this supposedly aristocratic church are found to be about the same as the wages of expert rollers in the steel mills The lowest are probably lower than any paid in the steel industry.

"This comparison is not made to show that industrial pay is higher than it ought to be, but to suggest that the ministerial pay is lower than it ought to be. Surely the pulpit worker, no less than the mill worker, is worthy of his hire, and worthy of a better hire than he receives.

"The plight of the average minister's family today, no matter what the denomination, is little less than tragic. Salaries have risen slowly and slightly,while the cost of living has fallen upon this class with special force, because ministers' families are obliged to 'keep up appearances' and the things that make that possible have soared to prohibitive prices.

"This is more than unfair. It is cruel. Parishioners in general have prospered, while their pastors have suffered. If communities want churches, they should pay the price, and divide their incomes more equitably with the men who keep the churches going."

CONSTRUING THE SENATE RELIGIOUSLY

A RELIGIOUS ARGUMENT in favor of the ratification of the Treaty with its confirmation of the proposed League of Nations is offered by Dr. Frederick Lynch of the "Christian Work"(New York). Most of the lay papers in their interpretation of the Senate's course have preferred to see in its action the elaborate and prolonged game of politics. Dr. Lynch on the other hand sees in the Senate s behavior a manifestation of "the great fear," which phrase he interprets as "the fear of taking the next step." All the great fears in history are not and never have been in any age, he maintains, comparable to this fear of taking the next step. The application is then easily made to those who hinder the Senate's ratification of the League of Nations. In this body are not to be found "those who have been preparing themselves for it and studying it during the last two years." The churches are not there either. "Last year the National Committee of the Churches on the Moral Aims of the War went before the churches in an extended and thorough campaign of education and it is very significant at just this time that hardly any opposition has come from the leaders of our religious life. Almost all our national church assemblies have endorsed the League and asked the Senate to ratify it." But the "unprepared" are afraid, says Dr. Lynch. "We are getting one of the best illustrations of it that the world has ever known":

"This trouble in Washington, this sudden, frantic, frenzied fear is not Republican politics, not hatred of England and a casting about for the Irish and German vote, however much some may be influenced by that, but it is the fear of the next step. The speeches of those men in the Senate, whose sincerity no one doubts --such men as Borah and Reed---the speeches of those high-minded men outside the Senate--such men as Mr. Root and George Wharton Pepper, all betray this in every word and accent. The thing that almost defeated the Constitution of the United States was this fear of the next step expressed by the Borahs, Reeds and Roots of the time. They clung to the sovereign rights of states and feared worse than men ever feared war and pestilence the sinking of the state in the nation. (See Dr. William E. Barton's interesting pamphlet in which he points out the parallelism between the arguments advanced against the states adopting the national constitution and those now being advanced against the nation adopting the international constitution.) The thing that is being manifested at Washington is the same fear. The war has brought about a new co-operative world. It was on its way before war came but the war accentuated it and hurried it. For three years we have had this co-operation, this sort of United Nations of the world in real existence. It was the logic of history,...Our prophetic statesmen saw its consequences and even during the war began to prepare the people for it. The war suddenly stopped,... and suddenly our unprophetic, timid statesmen really saw this next inevitable step and began to be frightened to death."

Dr. Lynch justifies his definition of "the great fear" by referring to the things that might appear in some other views. If fear of war or of hunger were suggested, recent history, as seen by this writer, sets these bogies to rest:

"It is doubtful if men fear war very much. Indeed, the world seems rather to like it. All nations rush to it on the slightest provocation, and a Kaiser, or a demagogue or a yellow journal can send a nation into war with an ease which shows how little dislike the average man has for it. One cannot help sometimes believing the remark of one of our cynical friends: 'There is nothing men enjoy so much as killing each other.' Someone else will say: 'The great fear is hunger.' It is a greater fear than war, and yet men fear it so little that they make no more provision against it than they do against war. Let a famine come, and how few seriously set to work to secure an industrial order that shall make hunger impossible forever. Some would say: 'Sickness or pestilence is the great fear.' It was a great fear once, but the world is no longer greatly concerned over plagues. Modern science has got them under control, and as for death --- few healthy people ever think of it in these days. Just at present there is a rather widespread fear in many quarters over the spread of Bolshevism -- but this is not the great fear.

"The great fear is the fear of taking the next step....Men have been so afraid of the next step that they have almost always put to death immediately the men who have suggested it. Who ever heard of a man being put to death because he started a war? There has been some talk of putting the Kaiser to death-- but it will not come to pass. We are not sure that there is not a sneaking admiration for him in many breasts, and is not all America anxiously waiting to hear the arch-murderer, Ludendorf, tell how he murdered a million men -- and some women and children incidentally? No doubt some of our women's clubs will be studying Ludendorf's great book this winter. And bye and bye we shall all be reading the Kaiser's story of his life. No, the world has never put to death its warmakers -- but it has almost always put to death those who have suggested the next step, such was its dread of them. 'Thou that killest the prophets and stonest them which are sent unto thee.' Christ was put to death simply because *men* were frightened at the next step he was advocating--namely, the step from Judaism out into the kingdom of God."

Dr. Lynch ventures the assertion that to his "personal knowledge, hardly one of the opponents" of the League of Nations "has given any study or thought to it before it came before the United States Senate.

SELLING THE CHURCH TO PAY THE WAR DEBT

WHEN THE CHURCH PAPERS of England begin to discuss a measure proposed by the "Statist" (London) to confiscate the Church of England, there might be an animated debate on hand. The slowness of transportation has perhaps accounted for the fact that little outside the original proposal made in October has come to us. The New York "Evening Mail" sees in it only "the logical outcome of the grim invasion into the domains of hereditary privilege that has been going on in the 'tight little isle' since the war began." That the proceeds of the sale of all the properties of the Church of England should be used for the payment of the British war debt could be expected to arouse no violent criticism in a democratic land, and the "Mail" lives up to this expectation:

"In an even more direct way than the great hereditary estates and the vast inherited fortunes upon which the tax gatherer has been levying unmercifully but quite justly for the purposes of raising war funds, the Church of England is peculiarly an unearned increment. Ever since Henry VIII. made the Church of England an ecclesiastical and political fact, the British taxpayer, whether a communicant of the Church or not, has contributed directly or indirectly, willingly or unwillingly, to the enrichment of the historic institution visualized by the venerable pile of Westminster Abbey.

"It is worthy of note that the present protest against an oppressive tradition does not come from radical sources. It proceeds from high finance, from big business. The 'Statist,' one of the recognized organs of the British money power, takes up the cudgels for the proposed sale of church properties, including Westminster Abbey, in the following pointed editorial demand:

"'What is wanted now is that the whole property of the Church, without exception, should be used for freeing the country from debt. That would be very materially serving the future of the country and the Empire. Every single thing belonging to the Church should be offered for sale and the best evidence offered that every penny that could be obtained was obtained.'"

Such a position the "Evening Mail" calls logical, and since every form of private property in England has been subjected to a heavy burden, the Church of England cannot escape, since it has been "built up by the compulsory sacrifices of the people." Tho the proposal attacks one of those jealously guarded strongholds of England - a vested interest — yet the people, representing the component parts of this particular foundation have likely all suffered in their private interests and would regard their trusteeship with a lighter sense of obligation. Besides:

"The owners of the other heavily taxed private property see no reason why the State should continue to respect and add to the value of the private property of the higher Anglican clergy, and why the resources of the Church should not revert to the taxpayers. It would not be surprising if the Church after the war should suddenly find itself disestablished--by way of the auction block."

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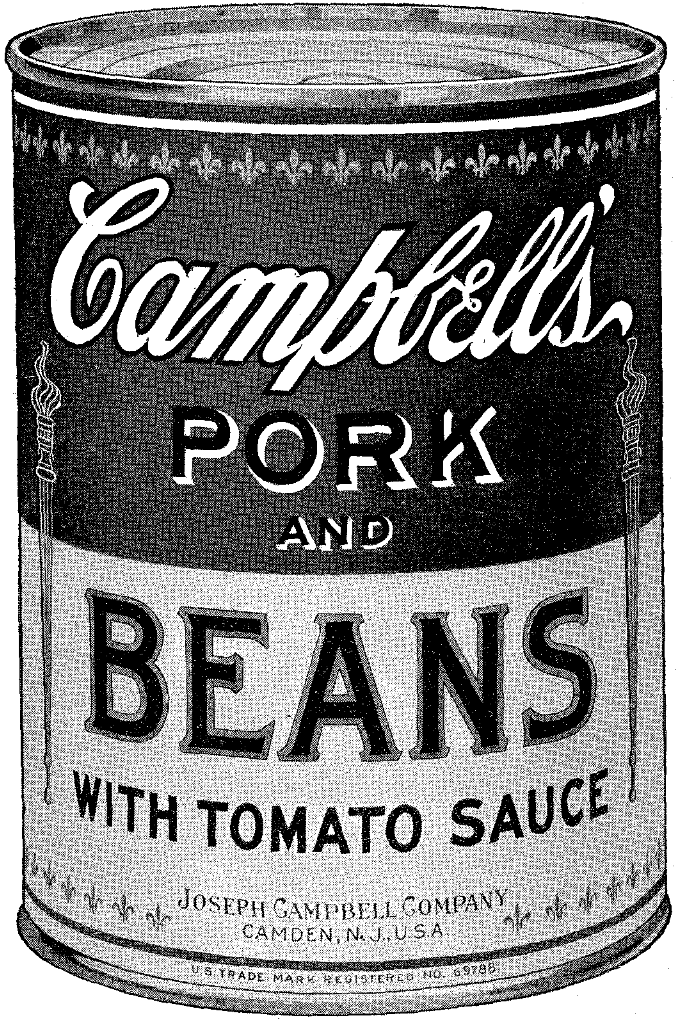
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CURRENT - POETRY

RARELY IT HAPPENS that a poet of fixed reputation receives a new critical appraisal at death. Striking exception to the usual event is presented in the case of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, whose death impels critics to take an entirely fresh view of her poetry. Few popular poets in American letters made so sudden and sensational a success as she did with her initial volume "Poems of Passion"; and most persons to whom such luck befell would not have had the staying power to pass through nearly a generation of more or less kindly treatment as "a joke" in literature. A comprehensive survey of her work, from various sources, appears elsewhere in this issue of "The Literary Digest." Meanwhile we cite some poems that were widely read when first published and still command a large audience today. From the volume "Picked Poems" (W.B. Conkey Company, Chicago), which is a definitive selection made by Mrs. Wilcox herself, we find this very familiar note of present day optimists.

SYMPATHY

Is the way hard and thorny, oh, my brother?
Do tempests beat, and adverse wild winds blow?
And are you spent, and broken at each nightfall,
Yet with each morn you rise and onward go?
Brother, I know, I know!
I, too, have journeyed so.

Is your heart mad with longing, oh, my sister?
Are all great passions in your breast aglow?
Does the white wonder of your own soul blind you,
And are you torn with rapture and with woe?
Sister, I know, I know!
I, too, have suffered so.

Is the road filled with snare and quicksand, pilgrim?
Do pitfalls lie where roses seem to grow?
And have you sometimes stumbled in the darkness,
And are you bruised and scarred by many a blow?
Pilgrim, I know, I know!
I, too, have stumbled so.

Do you send out rebellious cry and question,
As mocking hours pass silently and slow,
Does your insistent "wherefore" bring no answer,
While stars wax pale with watching, and droop low?
I, too, have questioned so,
But now I know, I know!
To toil, to strive, to err, to cry, to grow,
To love through all -- this is the way to know.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you; Weep and you weep alone," are lines that have been travestied in vaudeville theatres and quoted with impressive effect in the halls of legislation. Yet it is safe to surmise that the great majority of those who know them have not lately read the lines that make up the rest of the poem.

SOLITUDE

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone;
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
But has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost on the air;
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go;
They want full measure of all your pleasure,
But they do not need your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad, and you lose them all;
There are none to decline your nectar'd wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by.
Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die.
There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a large and lordly train,
But one by one we must all file on
Through the narrow aisles of pain.

In latter years much of her work was done for the publications of Mr. William R. Hearst, chiefly as a regular contributor to the New York "Evening Journal." It was while in this employ that she wrote her well-remembered lines on Queen Victoria's funeral.

THE QUEEN'S LAST RIDE

(Written on the day of Queen Victoria's funeral)

The Queen is taking a drive to-day;
They have hung with purple the carriage-way,
They have dressed with purple the royal track
Where the Queen goes forth and never comes back.

Let no man labour as she goes by
On her last appearance to mortal eye;
With heads uncovered let all men wait
For the Queen to pass, in her regal state.

Army and Navy shall lead the way
For that wonderful coach of the Queen's to-day,
Kings and Princes and Lords of the land
Shall ride behind her, an humble band;
And over the city and over the world
Shall the flags of all Nations be half-mast furled,
For the silent lady of royal birth
Who is riding away from the Courts of earth,
Riding away from the world's unrest
To a mystical goal, on a secret quest.

Though in royal splendour she drives through town
Her robes are simple, she wears no crown;
And yet she wears one; for, widowed no more,
She is crowned with the love that has gone before,
And crowned with the love she has left behind
In the hidden depths of each mourner's mind.

Bow low your heads -- lift your hearts on high --
The Queen in silence is driving by!

That Mrs. Wilcox had a versatile command of the poetic medium becomes increasingly evident on thorough examination of her collected poems. These are good examples of the epigram in verse:

REWARD

Fate used me meanly; but I looked at her and laughed;
That none might know, how bitter was the cup I quaffed.
Along came Joy, and paused beside me where I sat;
Saying, "I came to see what you were laughing at."

BROTHERHOOD

God, what a world, if men in street and mart,
Felt that same kinship of the human heart,
Which makes them, in the face of fire and flood,
Rise to the meaning of True Brotherhood.

TO
GREATER VISION THROUGH
OPTICAL SCIENCE
BAUSCH
& LOMB
CONTINUOUS CONTROL OF EVERY PROCESS THROUGH GLASS MAKING AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTATION TO FINISHED PRODUCT

A New World Fairy Tale

THE story begins in a little Old World village with an apprentice lad listening to tales told by his elders, in the long evenings after work. As they talked, he learned of a world outside his village, and there came a sudden, half-fearful resolution to break the fetters of his narrow life, and try his fortune in a land of shining opportunity. And so the lad set forth, in his nineteenth year.

* * *

Forty-nine days crossing the stormy Atlantic in a sailing vessel; berths of rough boards; food cooked by the passengers themselves—thus in 1849 John J. Bausch came to America—the land of his dreams. Followed disillusionment, almost complete. An epidemic of cholera in Buffalo; no work to be had; a bare existence as cook's helper and porter in a hotel; then a wood-turner in Rochester, at a dollar a day. And then a venture in his chosen field, the optical business—and utter, disastrous failure and a return to wood-turning; and even an accident which threatened his livelihood. And the vision grew dim at times—but still it lived; and again an optical business was attempted, this time in his own house.

Mr. J. J. Bausch
at 24 years of age

Henry Lomb joined him, and every hour was busy—yet when Henry Lomb enlisted for the Civil War, their debts just equalled their resources. And this was the net of eight years' work.

* * *

But then, slowly, almost imperceptibly, the tide turned. Under the spur of their constant striving for broader knowledge and higher standards, the partners and their sons built up a unique and lasting tradition of science and craftsmanship. Mr. Bausch designed and built the first power lens-grinding machine in America; and gradually other machines and processes were developed, scientific studies undertaken, and new products added to the already well-known eyeglass and spectacle lenses. It took many more years of patient, constructive effort, but success came at last. Exceeding all dreams of the pioneer, the great Bausch & Lomb factory stands as visible evidence of this success.

Mr. Henry Lomb
at 26 years of age

The best measure is found in the real respect accorded Bausch & Lomb products, wherever science carries on its researches, and wherever imperfect or suffering eyes need aid. The vision of the founders still lives to guide us into pathways of ever broader usefulness.

BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL COMPANY ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Makers of Eyeglass and Spectacle Lenses, Photographic Lenses, Microscopes, Balopticons, Binoculars and Engineering and other Optical Instruments
New York Chicago San Francisco Washington London

EDUCATION - IN - AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

PORTUGUESE IN AMERICA

THEIR CENTRALIZED POPULATION -- The estimated total population of 150,000 Portuguese in this country is roughly divided into two halves on the basis of location. One half is settled in central California, the other in southeastern New England. The Portuguese in California are mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits and are conspicuous in that State as cultivators of vineyards for the wine industry. Many Portuguese raise fruits and other crops besides grapes and some also breed live stock and deal in dairy farm products. These men from Portugal own their farms and not a few are possessed of considerable wealth. As a class they are much more plentifully endowed with the world's goods than their compatriots in New England territory. In Californian cities the Portuguese are to be found in largest numbers in San Francisco and Sacramento. In New England the most of the Portuguese are to be met in Massachusetts, where there are approximately 100,000 and Rhode Island where there are about 25,000. By far the greatest number of Portuguese in New England is employed in textile factories. In their native country they were farmers. The Portuguese colony at New Bedford, Massachusetts, traces its origin to a small number of natives from the Azores brought to these shores by New Bedford whalers. The fisheries of Cape Cod and Gloucester employ a sizable colony of Portuguese, while Portuguese from the Cape Verde Islands work in the cranberry bogs of Massachusetts. A notable influx of Portuguese was drawn by the demand of war industries, especially munition plants, from the early years of hostilities to the armistice. The majority of the Portuguese who went back to Portugal since the armistice and who are now returning were impelled to come to this country merely by the opportunity of high wages in the war period. Most of the Portuguese who come here, come to stay.

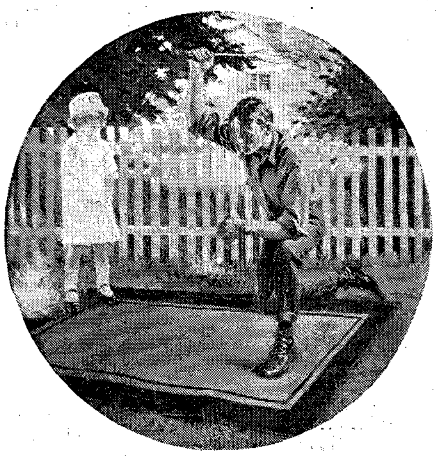
TIDES OF IMMIGRATION -- From the period of 1820 to 1910 the total immigration from Portugal to the United States is recorded as more than 130,000. From 1899 to 1910 more than 70,000 Portuguese came to this country. A marked minority of this number were of professional occupation and the great majority were skilled and farm workers. The latest census provides interesting details on the occupations of Portuguese. In the professional class, for instance, there were registered 2 architects to 42 engineers; 10 electricians to 10 sculptors and painters; 42 clergymen to 24 physicians; 8 editors to 7 lawyers and 13 teachers to 24 government officials. In the skilled trades mariners lead with a record of 1,255 members. Carpenters and joiners, of whom 388 are listed, are most nearly approached by clerks and accountants of whom 229 are listed. Portuguese are to be found in almost all the skilled trades, as barbers and as blacksmiths, as butchers and as engravers, as plumbers and as printers, etc. In fact, according to the census reports, the Portuguese are represented in more than 45 skilled trades. In other and miscellaneous occupations farm laborers and fishermen are counted in the thousands. There is a large proportion of our Portuguese population, both men and women, engaged in unskilled occupations. Most Portuguese on the Atlantic Coast are employed as laborers. At the same time in large port cities such as New York there are many Portuguese engaged as employers or employees in export and import trade.

THEIR SHARE IN OUR LIFE -- The Portuguese as a rule live in colonies. This is evident from the fact that practically the whole population here is settled in California and in southern New England and in certain well defined sections of these regions. They are a quiet, peaceful, industrious, saving people, seemingly content with the station in which they find themselves and disinclined to indulge in overweening ambition. They take no interest in political matters and occupy themselves mainly with their work and an orderly way of life. They do not become naturalized in great number; and it is to be noted more of the Portuguese in California become American citizens than in the East. In California, to which state the first Portuguese were drawn in the gold rush of 1849, about 50% of the Portuguese speak and read English as well as their native language. In New England the proportion of Portuguese who know English is put at one-third of the total population in that section. Of the Portuguese in the Eastern part of the country the minority hail from Portugal itself while the majority came from the Azores, a group of Portuguese islands in the Northern Atlantic Ocean. It is claimed by Portuguese authorities that among citizens of foreign extraction in this country, as shown in the records of the United States Government, the Portuguese have the lowest percentage of criminals.

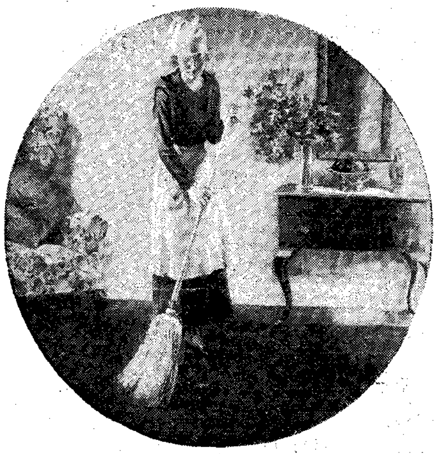
Only the HOOVER *Beats*... as it Sweeps as it Cleans

The Hoover electrically vacuum cleans, of course. But also it sweeps. And also it beats. ¶ Usage proves this: Air suction cleans *good*. Air suction and sweeping clean *better*. But air suction and sweeping and beating clean *best*. ¶ Only in The Hoover are three such carpet-cleaning processes performed at once. So, only The Hoover beats out buried grit while it sweeps up clinging dirt and suctions off surface litter—dustlessly, indoors, easily. ¶ Have a Hoover and: clean *thoroughly*—by electricity—without exertion. For The Hoover uses *its* muscle—not yours—when you just run your Hoover over. ¶ Insist on a Hoover. For: only The Hoover *beats* . . . as it sweeps as it cleans.

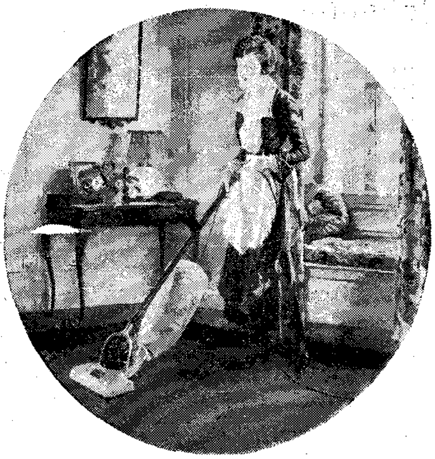
"How to Judge an Electric Cleaner" is a readable little booklet which you should obtain from your Hoover dealer, or by mail, from The Hoover Suction Sweeper Co., North Canton, O., or Hamilton, Ont., Can.



It *Beats* . . .



As It Sweeps



As It Cleans

It *Beats*...as it Sweeps as it Cleans

JUST RUN YOUR
HOOVER
OVER

WORLD-WIDE TRADE FACTS

COAL PRODUCTION OF UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

Year	UNITED STATES Number of employees	Annual output Total (gross tons)	Average per man	GREAT BRITAIN Number of employees	Annual output Total (gross tons)	Average per man
1910	725,030	447,853,909	618	1,049,407	264,433,028	252
1911	722,360	443,188,505	614	1,067,213	271,891,899	255
1912	722,662	477,202,304	660	1,089,090	260,416,338	239
1913	747,627	508,893,053	681	1,127,600	287,430,473	255
1914	763,185	458,504,890	601	1,057,505	265,664,393	251
1915	734,008	474,660,256	647	953,642	253,206,081	265
1916	720,971	526,873,371	731	998,063	256,375,366	257
1917	757,317	581,609,263	768	1,021,340	248,499,240	243
1918	762,426	605,546,343	794	1,008,867	227,714,579	226

(Commerce Monthly)

RISE OF COMMODITY PRICES.

This striking table, abridged and reprinted from the London "Economist," indicates the world wide advance in the cost of commodities. Wholesale prices in the London market are used as bases of calculations:-

	Cereals and meats.	Other food.	Textiles.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	Total	Per Cent.
Basis (av. 1901-5	500	300	500	400	500	2200	100.0
July 1914	565½	345	616	471½	551	2549	115.9
June 1915	818	428	601	624	779	3250	147.7
December 1915	897	446	731	711½	848½	3634	165.1
June 1916	989	520	794	895	1015	4213	191.5
December 1916	1294	553	1124½	824½	1112	4908	223.0
June 1917	1432½	652½	1441	841½	1278½	5646	256.6
December 1917	1286½	686	1684½	839½	1348½	5845	263.2
June 1918	1274	777½	1811½	861½	1380½	6105	277.5
*November 1918	1289	782½	1848	903	1389½	6212	282.6
December 1918	1303	782½	1805½	866	1337	6094	277.0
March 1919	1285	782½	1502	844½	1294	5708	259.4
June 1919	1338	800	1741½	937	1371½	6188	281.3
September 1919	1399	817½	1979	1047	1344	6587	299.4

*Date of Armistice.

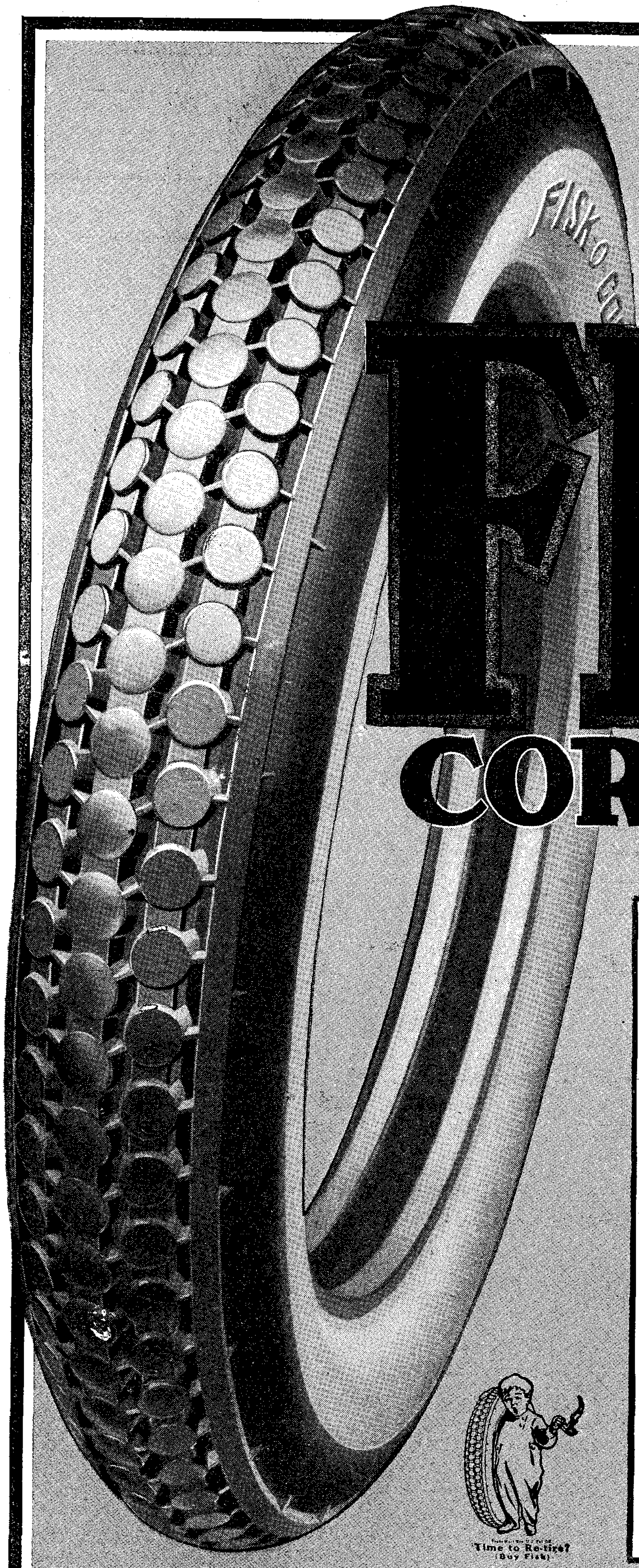
(Compiled from the "Economist" Index Number table by the National City Co.)

OIL PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES

Output of Refineries For the Year 1918. (Report of Dept of the Interior-Bureau of Mines)

	CRUDE RUN (Bbl)	OILS PURCH. & RE-RUN (Bbl)	GASOLINE (Gal)	KEROSENE (Gal)	GAS & FUEL (Gal)	LUBRICATING (Gal)	W A X (Lb)	COKE (Ton)	ASPHALT (Ton)	MISCELLANEOUS (Gal)	LOSSES (Bbl)
East Coast	64,119,528	7,330,083	718,720,111	485,559,229	1,118,998,731	257,412,655	215,791,443	222,644	270,172	78,617,550	3,631,988
Penna.	18,804,510	1,992,336	241,639,462	136,951,334	201,775,157	182,864,252	86,432,928	19,758	2,900	36,308,371	1,187,926
Ind. & Ill.	22,184,148	7,987,413	460,795,843	187,070,255	344,497,236	97,460,092	78,020,865	137,759	71,942	43,476,748	1,890,377
Okla. & Kan.	60,805,183	9,378,896	865,799,574	415,222,396	1,344,145,229	109,876,505	48,726,352	56,559	10,434	68,125,325	2,525,447
Tex. & La.	81,733,167	5,579,957	636,856,670	435,281,246	1,934,441,119	123,258,451	73,145,391	107,931	145,887	352,028,239	3,019,166
Colo. & Wyo.	11,913,125	4,627,512	212,108,809	62,695,223	243,755,929	3,653,559	2,259,346	14,912	40	136,475,995	732,931
California	66,464,969	13,569,007	434,392,494	102,580,454	2,133,784,156	66,940,253	768,032	-- ---	106,593	571,678,155	1,568,790
TOTAL 1918	326,024,630	50,565,204	3,570,312,963	1,825,360,137	7,321,397,557	841,465,767	505,144,357	559,663	607,968	1,286,710,383	14,556,625
do 1917	315,131,681	*14,897,670	2,850,546,423	1,726,768,976	6,513,324,280	753,776,840	481,200,081	539,366	739,425	702,167,243	13,073,829
Increase	10,892,949	- - - - -	719,766,540	98,591,161	808,073,277	87,688,927	23,944,276	20,297	#131,457	584,543,140	1,482,796
Daily-Avge. 1918	893,218	138,535	9,781,679	5,000,987	20,058,623	2,305,386	1,383,957	1,533	1,666	3,525,234	39,881
do 1917	863,374	80,966	7,809,716	4,730,874	17,844,724	2,065,142	1,318,356	1,478	2,026	1,923,746	35,819
Increase	29,844	-- ---	1,971,963	270,113	2,213,899	240,244	65,601	55	#360	1,601,488	4,062

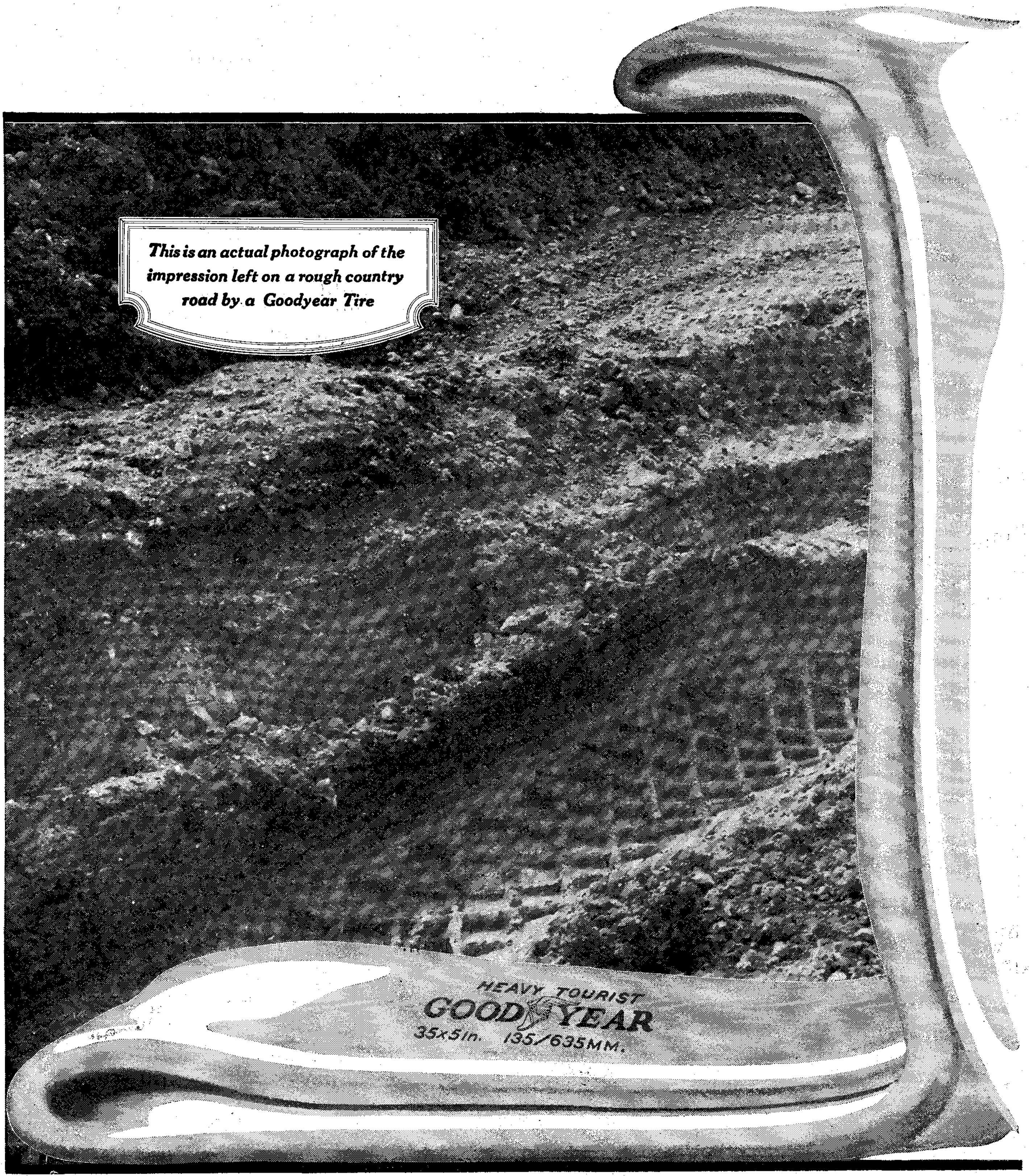
*Total of last six months of 1917. #Decrease.



FISK
CORD TIRES

IN the final analysis, a tire is measured by the spirit of its builders. Put your confidence in Fisk Tires—for more than twenty years the Fisk Rubber Company has been known as one of the best concerns in the world to work for and the squarest concern in existence to do business with. Right there is the last word on Reliability.

Next time—BUY FISK
from your dealer


HEAVY TOURIST
GOODYEAR
35x5 in. 135/635 MM.

This is an actual photograph of the impression left on a rough country road by a Goodyear Tire

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

As you picture the large Goodyear-shod car plunging through these ruts, think what punishment was imposed upon the Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes. Built up layer-

GOODYEAR
MADE IN U.S.A.

upon-layer of pure gum strips, these thick grey tubes hold air unfailingly and protect the tires which enclose them. More Goodyear Tubes are used than any other kind.

HEAVY TOURIST TUBES

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WHAT THE STEEL STRIKERS THINK OF THE POLICE

WHILE MOST OF THE PRESS OF THE COUNTRY were blaming certain elements variously called "Red" or Bolshevistic or I. W. W.-istic for the steel strike, and especially for such disorders as have arisen in the steel towns, there were several investigators who alleged a similar disregard for law against those charged with keeping the peace. Without hearing "the other side," we cannot pretend to pass impartial judgment on the attitude of the strikers. It is frankly as an advocate of the workers' cause in the controversy that Leland Olds, formerly connected with the War Labor Board, writes his impressions and comments in a recent issue of "The World Tomorrow," a radical New York weekly journal with the sub-title, "Looking Toward a Christian World." The writer was formerly an instructor in Amherst, during the war he was connected with the War Labor Board, and is now a lecturer and writer on social and economic topics. Taking his views as frankly in sympathy with the strikers, we have a valuable opportunity to see their side of the matter.

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A REPRESENTATIVE OF LAW AND ORDER

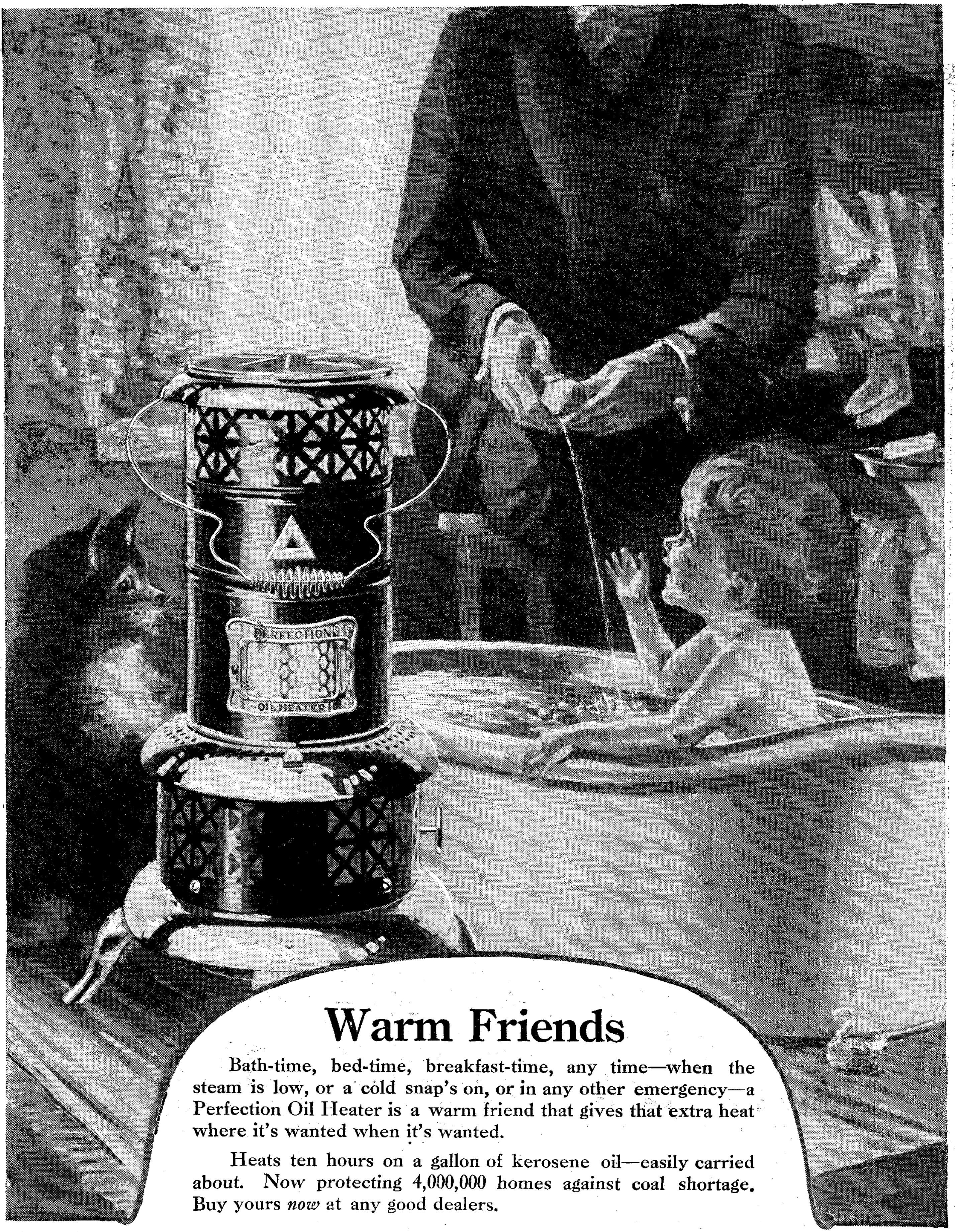
But strike-sympathizers call him a "Cossack," and say that he himself violates numerous laws, not to mention the Constitution of the United States.

"A strange strike it is," he writes of the situation after it had quieted down too much to be worthy of large headlines in the newspapers, "at least to the observer who comes down expecting to find dramatic excitement." Except for the "dingy surroundings," a typical strike town might be taken for "some cheap summer resort on a rainy day." The people stay indoors, and "there is a general sense of restfulness, except where beds are supposed to work double shifts. There, with both shifts idle, the congestion is a bit uncomfortable." But underneath the whole silent district, Mr. Olds bears witness, there is a "pulsing energy" and "high tension" which strikes the observer as "dramatic on a higher plane than he had dreamed."

Other commentators have noted that the strike district has been "well policed," and that, except for sporadic outbursts, "law and order have been preserved." Mr. Olds, an outspoken partisan of the strikers, shows how this "well policed" state of "law and order" looked to the men directly affected by it. William Allen White, covering somewhat the same ground, spoke of the strikers' automobiles blocking the entrance to union headquarters, and of telephones in the strikers' homes. Mr. Olds dwells rather on incidents showing injustice, misfortune, and poverty among the workers. His account sheds light, at least from the strikers' side, on the recent demand of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, presented with the threat of a general strike if it were not acceded to, that freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and freedom of assemblage be restored to Pennsylvania. These constitutional privileges, as well as most others, have gone by the board in the strike districts, according to the writer. To quote some specific instances from his review:

> Stand in the Central Office of the Union any day. You need not wait long before some one comes in with a tale of new abuse, seeking assistance. First, two boys of twenty or thereabouts who went to visit a cousin in Woodlawn, arrested as they stepped from the train by the deputies who watch all trains--taken to the house of the Burgess, punched, kicked and abused just to bring the lesson home, kept all day, fined and driven out of town. Then a little housewife from up in the Monongahela Valley has made the trip to town in the early morning to get help. Her husband was arrested last night while standing on his own porch. He is now held on $1,000 bail. And she has children. Next, a young man from Duquesne; the "bulls" came to his house, said they were looking for him, and that when they got hold of him they'd fix him. His friend "put him wise" and he left the town. Now he does not dare go home. Of course the "bulls" showed no warrant. Warrants are an anachronism in the steel towns; they are needed neither for arrest nor search.
>
> So one by one through the morning new cases come in. A fine of $50 and costs; $25 and costs for going to the grocery store. You protest that is no crime? Don't forget, the prisoner is a striker. Mr. Rubin, lawyer for the Union, is in despair. He is overwhelmed with cases. "Get a New Castle lawyer to ask for a transcript in the New Castle Cases," he directs. "Can't do it," is the answer. "All the lawyers have been depu-

(Continued on page 50.)



Warm Friends

Bath-time, bed-time, breakfast-time, any time—when the steam is low, or a cold snap's on, or in any other emergency—a Perfection Oil Heater is a warm friend that gives that extra heat where it's wanted when it's wanted.

Heats ten hours on a gallon of kerosene oil—easily carried about. Now protecting 4,000,000 homes against coal shortage. Buy yours *now* at any good dealers.

PERFECTION *Oil Heaters*

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THE CLEVELAND
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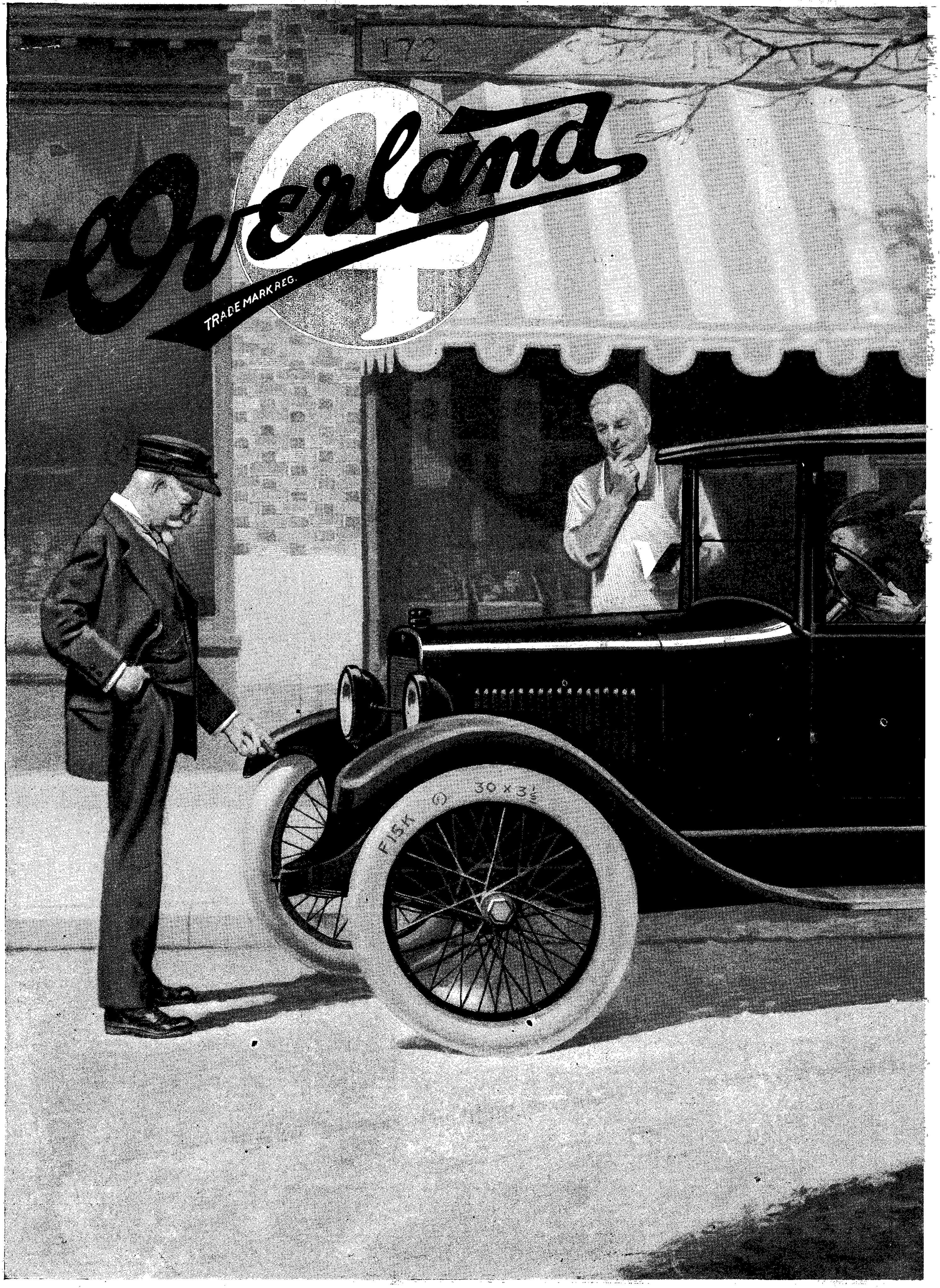
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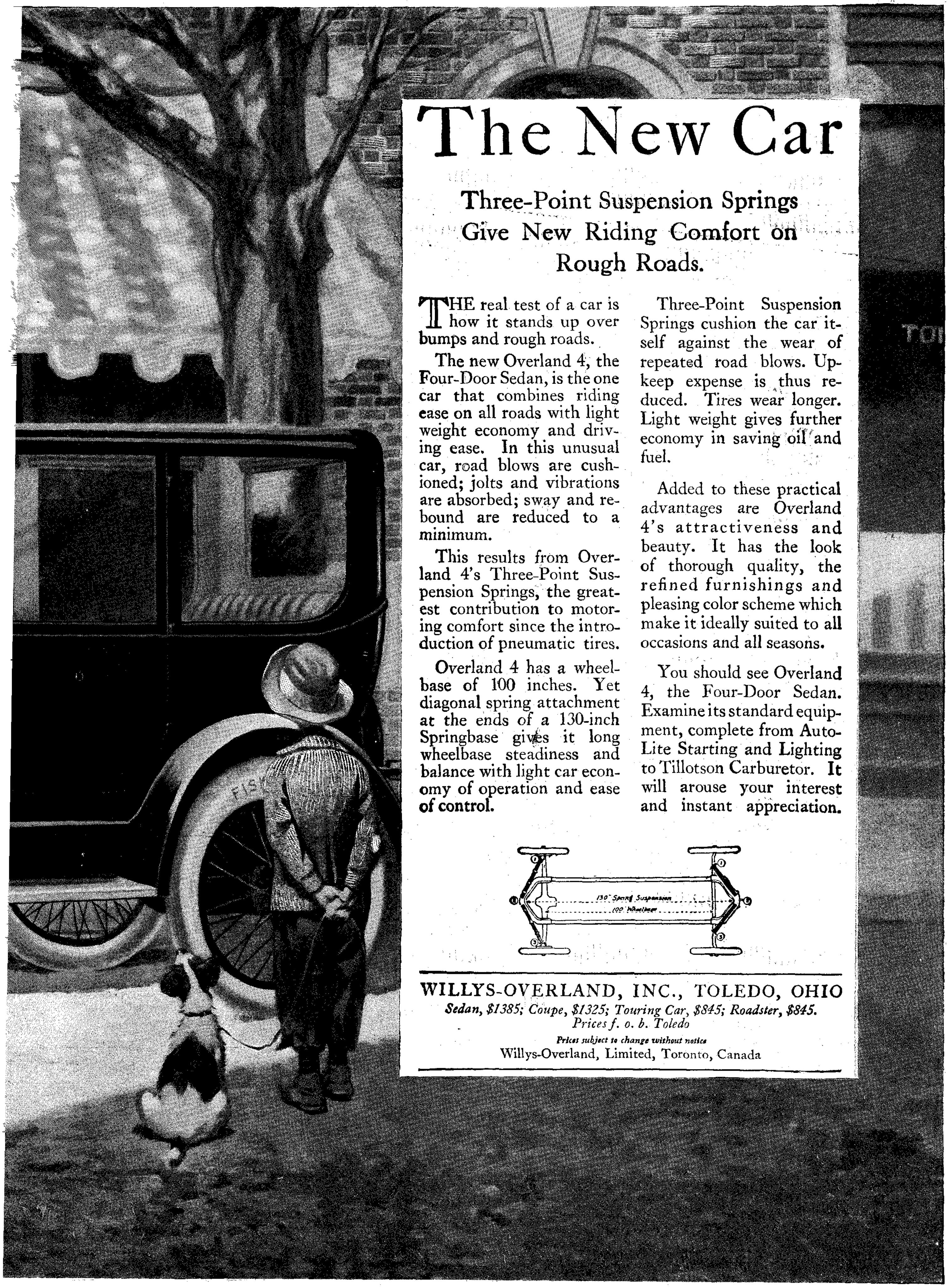


The New Car

Three-Point Suspension Springs Give New Riding Comfort on Rough Roads.

THE real test of a car is how it stands up over bumps and rough roads.

The new Overland 4, the Four-Door Sedan, is the one car that combines riding ease on all roads with light weight economy and driving ease. In this unusual car, road blows are cushioned; jolts and vibrations are absorbed; sway and rebound are reduced to a minimum.

This results from Overland 4's Three-Point Suspension Springs, the greatest contribution to motoring comfort since the introduction of pneumatic tires.

Overland 4 has a wheelbase of 100 inches. Yet diagonal spring attachment at the ends of a 130-inch Springbase gives it long wheelbase steadiness and balance with light car economy of operation and ease of control.

Three-Point Suspension Springs cushion the car itself against the wear of repeated road blows. Upkeep expense is thus reduced. Tires wear longer. Light weight gives further economy in saving oil and fuel.

Added to these practical advantages are Overland 4's attractiveness and beauty. It has the look of thorough quality, the refined furnishings and pleasing color scheme which make it ideally suited to all occasions and all seasons.

You should see Overland 4, the Four-Door Sedan. Examine its standard equipment, complete from Auto-Lite Starting and Lighting to Tillotson Carburetor. It will arouse your interest and instant appreciation.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO
Sedan, $1385; Coupe, $1325; Touring Car, $845; Roadster, $845.
Prices f. o. b. Toledo
Prices subject to change without notice
Willys-Overland, Limited, Toronto, Canada

tized and won't handle the cases. And besides, we would all be arrested as we stepped off the car." "Go down to McKeesport and get some affidavits." "No use wasting the time, a lawyer who tried that yesterday was taken up by the police, told he couldn't take depositions there and ordered out of town. His clients were arrested." A thousand dollars bail, fifteen hundred dollars bail, three hundred dollars bail -- are they trying to break the strike by confiscating all the workers' money? What is their game?

These are the common incidents of the day. One must expect arrest as a suspicious person if one goes on strike. In the steel country there is but one qualification which can free you from suspicion, regular twelve-hour daily service to the kings of steel at a bare living wage without protest. Is not discontent a legitimate basis for arrest?

But there are other cases whose logic is less apparent. The police are guilty not simply of arrests but of the wanton use of unlimited power. They use their freedom from responsibility for the acts they commit in order to intimidate the strikers. A man on strike--yes, even his wife and children--all are without protection of the law. At Clairton, workers stopped to read a notice which the organizer was writing on a bulletin board. The state troopers rode up, ordered them to move, and then before they had time, clubs were swinging. Against those blows hats offer scant protection. You turned and looked to see blood running from under a worker's hat. One broken head, you say. One broken head a day would be less than the truth. Those riot sticks have yet to be used in a riot. They are used daily on the streets to prod and goad, to clout and bruise, to terrorize and provoke the strikers.

Mr. Olds later was present when witnesses for the strikers appeared before the Senate Investigating Committee. "The appearance of these simple people, telling their story before the sleek, well-groomed members of the highest legislative body of our Government," he says, "had an emotional appeal which kept you on your toes straining to catch each word." They were mostly "foreigners," ignorant, credulous and emotional, the sort of human material which, as numerous qualified investigators have testified, is most suitable for the purposes of those "Red" agitators whose program, like that with which Mr. Olds credits the police, is "to clout, and bruise, and terrorize." Many of the witnesses had difficulty in making themselves understood. "Do you speak English in your home?" a Senator would ask. "Have you ever suggested to the Town Council that they start night schools?"Such questions caused Mr. Olds's blood to come "hot with resentment"--- "Night schools, forsooth" he exclaims, in a way suggestive both of his indignation and of the days when he was an instructor at Amherst, before he became connected with the War Labor Board. "Night schools---after a day varying from 11 to 13 hours, almost seven days a week!" He takes up the evidence of some of these witnesses, frankly holding a brief for them, one and all:

Out of the crowd came Mr. and Mrs. Banks to tell their story for the Senators. For a moment they became the dramatic center of a strike involving millions. Together, wheeling their baby, they had gone to the store to make a purchase, cigarettes, I believe. She waited outside with the baby. As he came out, an officer was telling her roughly to move on. He took the baby and she took his arm and they started to walk on. Suddenly she was grabbed by a deputy who claimed that she had used foul language to him. The husband denied the accusation, was told in a stream of vulgarity that his brains would be beaten out if he did not hold his tongue. She was roughly dragged to an automobile while state troopers knocked him about and beat up his brother. The upshot was that he secured her release on $50 bail. An exception, you say? In one particular, that he was not arrested when he went down to offer bail. Mr. and Mrs. Banks told their story and were swallowed by the crowd.

A little woman, the strange repose of unspoiled peasantry in her face, took the stand. No leader, no agitator, just a wife and mother of three children. On October 8th, at 7 o'clock in the morning, she had come down to start breakfast. Her family were still half dressed. As she opened the door she saw deputies and state troopers scattering the men on the hillside. Suddenly one rode up and ordered her in. She replied that he could not boss her on her own property. He followed her into the house, kicking the panels out of the door despite the fact that it was open, and arrested the entire family, wife, husband, and three children. Half clothed, they were kept in jail six hours without food, although the mother offered to buy food for the children. Not police, but highway robbers, she called them. Her husband's nose was bleeding from a blow from a state trooper's pistol. She told her story and lost her identity in the crowd.

A room packed with witnesses to brutality, to intimidation, to sanctioned lawlessness,to denial of the ordinary rights of men. Calmly the Senators heard it with occasional remarks about the need for education. But we cannot ask all these men and women to tell their story. Much would sound like repetition. Several would tell how, at Monessen, the state police and deputies made occasional drives along the hillside, gathering as in a net all the men, herding them at last into the company gates. There they were given the choice--arrest or "go to work." Others would tell how they were locked in a cellar and threatened with hanging if they did not go to work. Upon one more individual, however, we will turn the light; for he shows a new spirit in the movement.

A bullet had been presented as evidence. At Clairton, there had been firing in the night. A bullet had just grazed a housewife's head, penetrated the house wall and the stove and lodged inside. This was the bullet. Senator Sterling picked it up with a bland smile. "You know," he said in substance, "that story is rather far-fetched. In the first place, you have not shown who fired the shot. And in the second place this polished bullet hardly looks like one that had penetrated house and iron stove." He tossed it to the other senators in half contemptuous dismissal of the case.

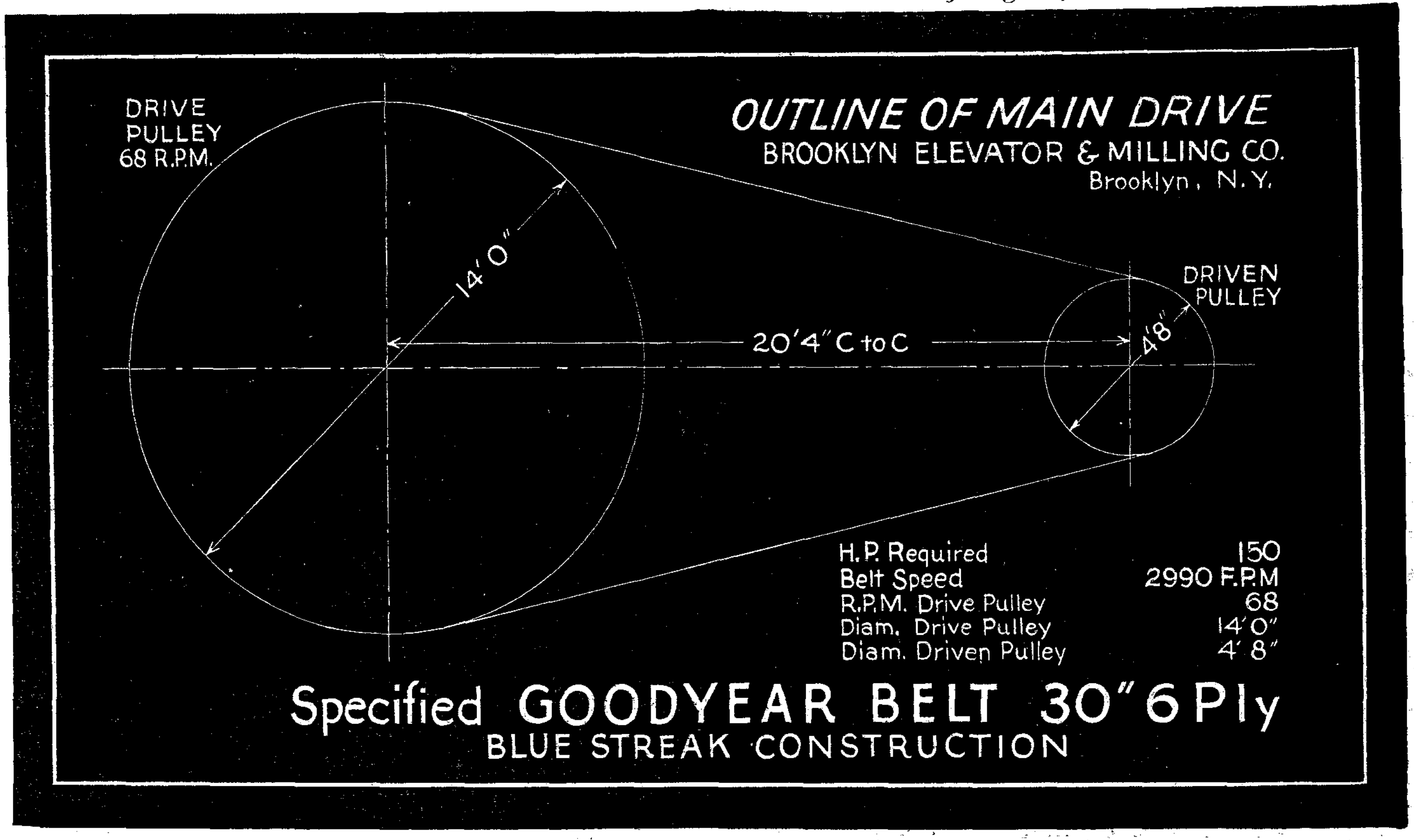
There stepped forward a square-shouldered,clean-cut fellow. In him you felt assurance equal to that of the worthy Senator. According to his story he had enlisted in the Army in 1914, going to the Mexican border. In 1917 he went to France with the first unit of the Engineers,a non-commissioned officers corps,being one of the first 50 American soldiers to land. He served through the war,receiving his discharge in May, 1919. He returned to support his mother and was rebuffed by his old superintendent,despite the fact that he had been promised when he enlisted that he could have his job back again. After five months he got the dirtiest job in the place. Out of the crowd he stepped.

"May I look at that bullet?"

He examined it, turned a moment to a couple of his "buddies" for confirmation, and then said quietly:

"Senator, perhaps you do not know that that bullet was fired from the U. S. Army automatic." He gave the exact bore and specifications. "That is a steel jacket bullet which will penetrate 3 inches of steel. And another thing, Senator, you cannot get one of

(Continued on page 52.)



Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

A Main Drive, an Idler, $3.28—and the G. T. M.

There used to be an idler on the main drive of the Brooklyn Elevator and Milling Company. There used to be expensive belts on the drive costing $6.84 a foot. They used to last about 18 months. For more than two years that drive has been belted at a cost of $3.28 less per foot than they used to pay—the idler has been taken off—and they have saved $389.28 in 24 months on that one drive. It happened this way:

One day in 1916 a G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—called and explained the Goodyear Plan of selling belts to meet conditions. He explained the plan in detail, pointing out that a belt was really a machine part and should be bought just like any other part, to fit the conditions—and not as one buys nails. He told them how the Goodyear Technical Man carefully studied a drive before specifying a belt for it, and enumerated some of the savings that had been made on the drives of a number of plants.

They asked him to study the main drive, because the expensive belt on it was just about giving out. He did so. He found that the idler on it could be dispensed with provided a certain kind of Goodyear friction-surface belt were used. He also found that the slow speed and other conditions could be met better by a certain kind of 6-ply Goodyear construction than by the belt then in use.

He specified a certain 30", 6-ply Goodyear. It cost $229.60 less than the belt they had been using. They decided to try it. It came, was applied, and has already given 24 months of trouble-free service—and still looks as good as new. With the old kind of belt that drive used to cost $26.60 per month plus trouble and repairs. With the G.T.M.'s belt it has cost less than $10.38 per month—and no trouble or repairs. For the 24 months the saving has been $389.28.

Since then the G. T. M.—Our Mr. Kernohan—has been asked to study many other drives in that plant. His recommendations have saved so much for the company that when they built a new plant every drive in it was belted according to his analysis and specification.

If you have a belt-devouring drive—no matter how small or how large—ask a G.T. M. to call. He'll do it without charge when next he is in your vicinity. The G.T. M.'s services are free because the savings they effect for belt users are so considerable that a gratifying volume of business is certain to come to us within a few years from the plants served.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

BELTING · PACKING HOSE · VALVES
GOODYEAR
AKRON

those automatics unless the Government supplies it or you steal it. They are under Government patent and are not for sale."

That was all he said, tossing the bullet into the middle of the table.

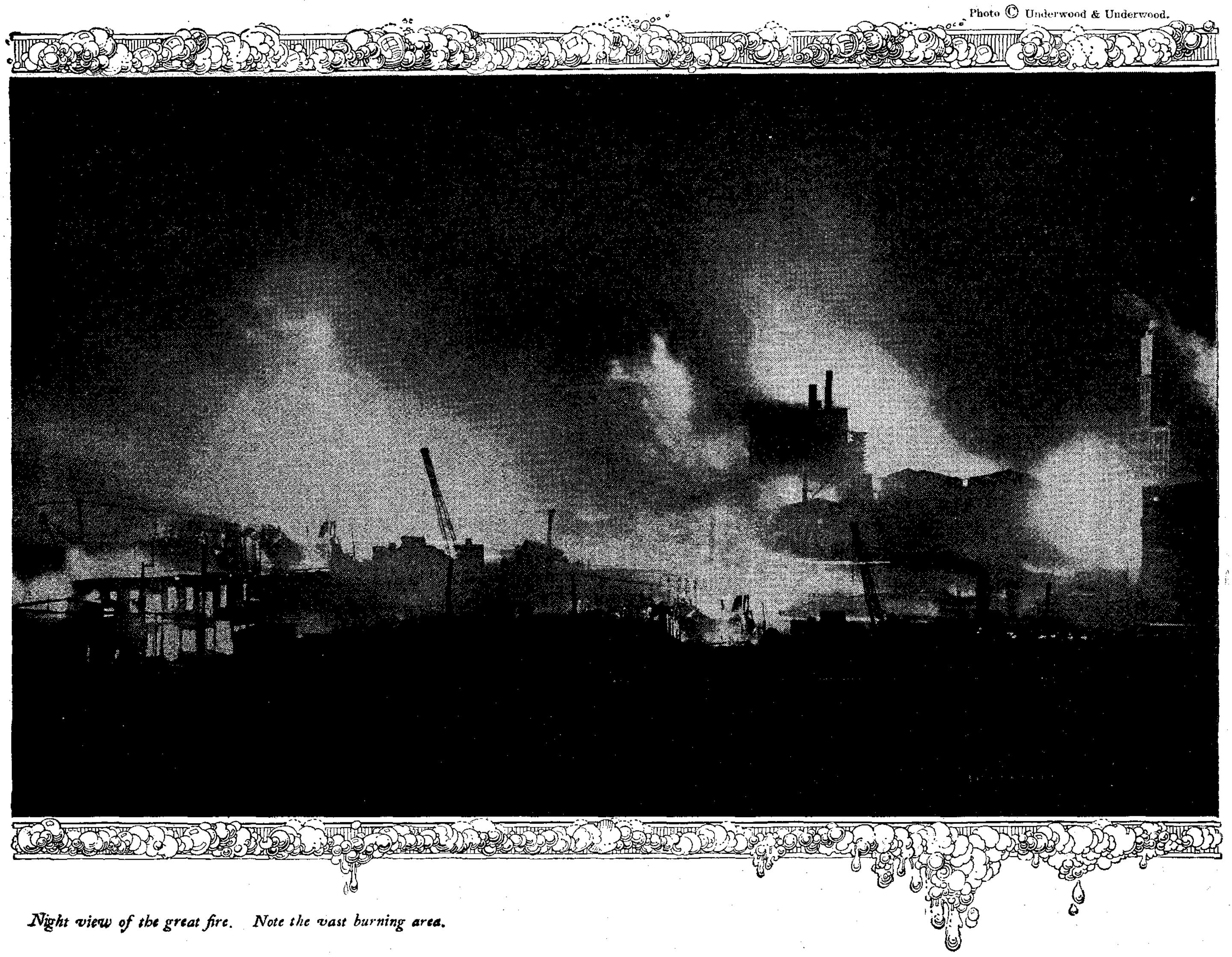
Mr. Olds, in common with several other writers who have taken a strongly sympathetic attitude toward the workers, accuses the "representatives of law and order of trying to stir up "riots" so that, in the crushing of them, all heart and courage might be knocked out of the strikers. The mounted police, whom he refers to as "Cossacks" and of whom the strikers evidently think in similar terms, are said even to have ridden up on the porches of the strikers' houses, and slapped the men's faces, in attempts to "start a fight." Mr. Olds credits "these humble workers in the country's basic industry" with a "great moral victory" in that they have not retaliated. He intimates, however, that there were strong reasons for non-resistance aside from moral ones. Riots and other varieties of wholesale law-breaking, it was generally admitted by the leaders, would defeat the strike at the outset. Seldom had the forces of order, if not always of law, been so well prepared. Therefore:

> Where they are allowed to hold meetings the counsel of the leaders is "peace, peace, peace," "conform in all things to the law." "If they beat you, if they arrest you without cause, suffer it, do not resist." "Keep the peace, stand firm, and we will win." But there are few meetings which they are allowed to hold. And they are forbidden to speak to the men in their own language. One by one, even these meetings are being denied them. People do not understand how these tired, overworked organizers are a force for peace, restraining not men who are lusting for disorder and violence, but men who are suffering from the studied brutality of the "cossacks" and the "bulls." It is the momentary flare of indignation that the organizer must stay. At Breckenridge, when the impudence of the "cossacks" had become almost unbearable, a returned soldier leaped upon the platform, with the dignity and fire of a man who had been called to war for democracy. "Come on, boys," he cried, "go home and get your uniforms and we will clean up these damned 'cossacks'." And they would have done it too, but for the organizer, whose pleading that they avoid disorder finally won out.
>
> Another case comes to mind. A woman at Braddock, her husband arrested and dragged off to prison without cause, overcome with anxiety and anger, started out to get the "bulls." And there were enough ready to help her. But the organizer, who knew that she was a religious woman, called her into his office and asked her whether Christ did not suffer without revenge. Could she not bear so much less than he did? She went home and the danger was passed.
>
> But these instances where bitterness flares up are few indeed. Elsewhere the quiet remains, remains despite the fact that men are chased into houses, kicked downstairs, arrested for smiling as the "cossacks" passed; despite the fact that cripples are ridden down, old men and women arrested, and men clubbed into unconsciousness; despite the fact that strikers are thrown into jail by the hundreds.

Mr. Olds includes a brief summary of instances in which fundamental rights, especially the right of free assemblage, have been denied the striking workmen, and concludes with a plea that not only the strikers, but the State of Pennsylvania, also, be "Americanized." To quote his array of facts, and accompanying interpretation:

> In Duquesne they have never been allowed to attempt to organize. Men have been arrested for attempting to hold meetings on vacant lots, for the use of which they had the owner's permission. Mother Jones has been arrested for trying to speak. Crane men who attempted to bring a grievance to the attention of the management, were told they would be fired if they tried that again. Brown, representing the workers, was told by the Mayor that Jesus Christ himself could not get a permit to hold a meeting in Duquesne.
>
> At McKeesport, three men cannot assemble at the Union headquarters. Once they could hold regular business meetings, with nearly all the company officials lined up on either side of the door watching the men go in. But when the superintendent saw the rapidity with which men were flocking to the meetings, when he saw gatherings of 1,200, the organizer was notified that there would be no more meetings. Organizers were arrested and fined for announcing to the men that the authorities had prohibited meetings. And in the face of this denial of fundamental rights, Senator Sterling can blandly answer, "But you tried to speak to the men when the constituted authorities had refused you a permit." A permit, forsooth, when it is doubtful whether there is any law on the statute books which necessitates a permit for indoor meetings.
>
> Broken heads at Glassport, when they tried to assemble in an open field; broken heads in Clairton when they assembled there with the permission of the Burgess--this is the answer given in Western Pennsylvania to the question of the right of assemblage. Arrests are made by the hundreds; bail fixed at $1,000 more or less. It is not necessary to name the separate towns, Woodlawn, Monessen, Charleroi, Donora, Duquesne, Homestead, etc. Everywhere in the territory ruled by the steel corporation the story is the same.
>
> So we come to our conclusion. A strike in which the leaders are removed, are separated from the rank and file, in which organization has grown up almost spontaneously in the face of every obstacle which human ingenuity could devise. A strike which has persisted over weeks without the constant stimulated enthusiasm of the oratory of strike meetings, which has persisted despite company picketing, threats and violence. A strike in which all the participants know the purpose, a purpose so simple and fundamental that it appears no purpose to Senators. A strike based on the desire of hundreds of thousands to be recognized as human beings.
>
> Yes, the strikers are foreigners. They tell you in broken English how the superintendent came with deputies and arrested a man and fined him $50 and costs, how he was re-arrested when he asked for a transcript and held for $300 bail. It is in broken English that you learn how the sheriff told his son to go in and beat up a man in the cell, "and he done it." It is in broken English that you learn how the "Cossacks" tore down and trampled on the American flag when they broke up the meeting at Clairton; and how one shouted at the protest of a returned soldier, "To hell with the flag!"
>
> All these things we learn in broken English because steel is produced from ore to finished rail or sheet chiefly by foreign labor which was once the cheapest which could be imported.
>
> But Christy's Liberty Loan poster bearing the names of a score of different nationalities has called them "Americans All." And now they know that to be true. Today that poster appears in every strike headquarters in the Pittsburgh district.
>
> "AMERICANS ALL."
>
> Is the answer then to Americanize the foreigners? Yes! But first we must Americanize the State of Pennsylvania. Americanize the Prussians who are treating men like slaves. Slavery is un-American. We sent millions of men to end Prussianism. Let us end it here.

Photo © Underwood & Underwood.



Night view of the great fire. Note the vast burning area.

FIRE—fire at its worst—meets its master

THE great oil fire, Long Island City, Sept. 13th, marks a new high point in the history of fighting man's most relentless enemy—fire.

Hereafter Fire must reckon with a power greater than itself.

Foamite Firefoam, a product of American invention, gives notice to Fire, "You shall not pass!"

This happened:

Burning oil stored in huge tanks made a conflagration acres in extent. Scattered through this roaring area twelve tanks protected by *Fire's* new master, Foamite Firefoam, with their contents, were saved. Even the roofs of the twelve tanks came through unharmed.

More: On September 17, two other tanks burning unchecked for four days were put out in twenty minutes, after a fresh solution had been applied.

This was blazing oil, *but* Foamite Firefoam masters fire of *every* type of *every* origin in *every* American Industry.

Foamite Firefoam apparatus, approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, includes protective systems, both stationary and portable, for every fire hazard.

You know of the enormous increase in the use of inflammable materials in *your* own industry. We assume you are vitally interested in mastering your fire problems. Can you afford to delay investigating? For your convenience and for quick action, we suggest you use the attached coupon.

FOAMITE FIREFOAM CO., 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Our own Sales Companies represent us in principal cities

Foamite Firefoam

COUPON (Write your name and address in the margin below)

FOAMITE FIREFOAM CO., 200 Fifth Avenue, New York. Let me have full authoritative report on Standard Oil Fire, Long Island City, Sept. 13, 1919, and information as to the nature and recent achievements of Foamite Firefoam and full information regarding the various types of apparatus.

FOR any type of work, on trucks of any size or weight, Kelly Caterpillars give the greatest traction and save the truck to the greatest extent. They deliver the engine's full power to the road. They decrease gasoline consumption and absorb road shocks. They are easy on the truck and easy on the driver. And they are guaranteed for 15,000 miles.

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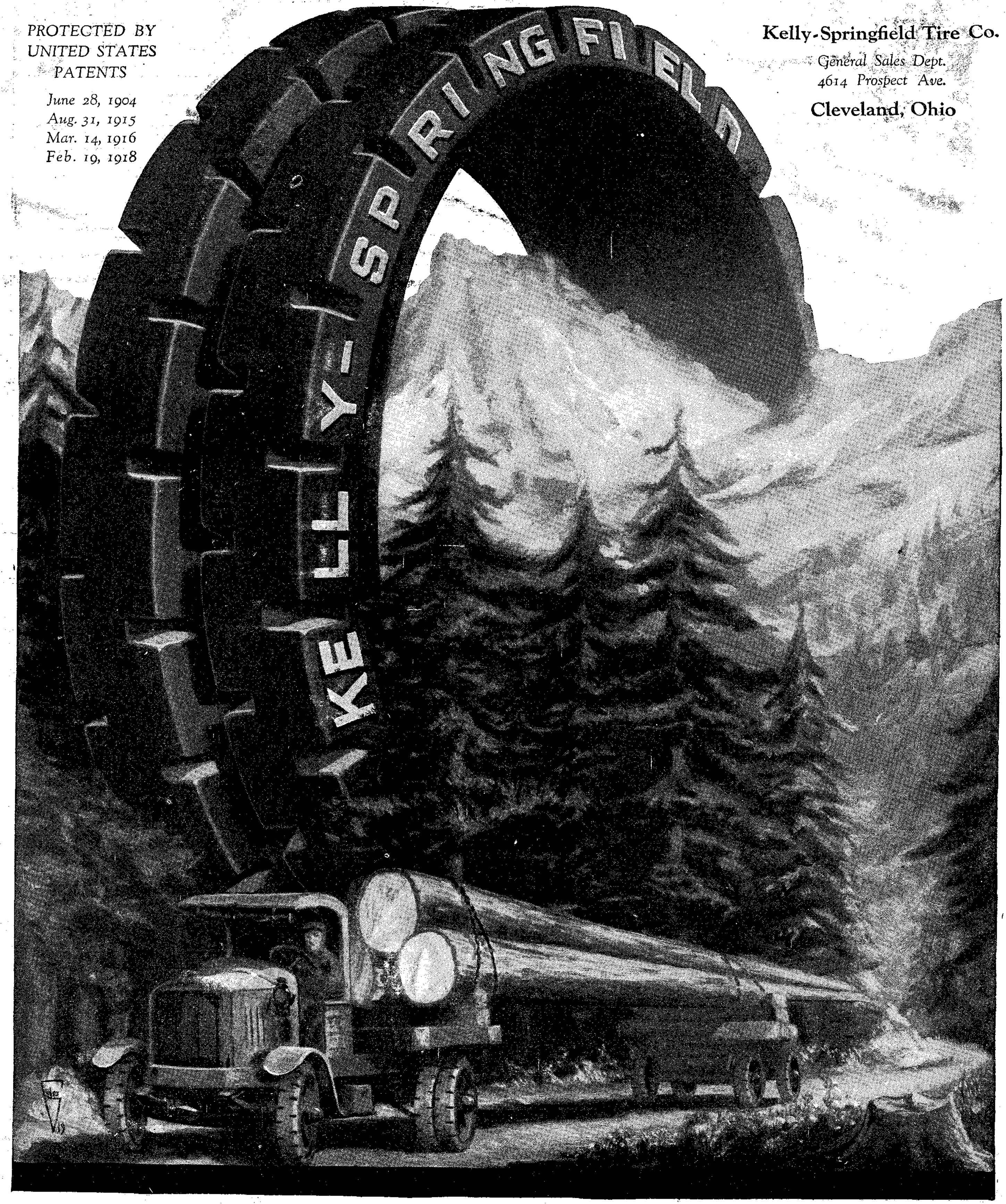
PATENTS

June 28, 1904
Aug. 31, 1915
Mar. 14, 1916
Feb. 19, 1918

Kelly-Springfield Tire Co.
General Sales Dept.
4614 Prospect Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio



Russel

MASTER OF ROAD AND LOAD

Internal Gear Drive Axles

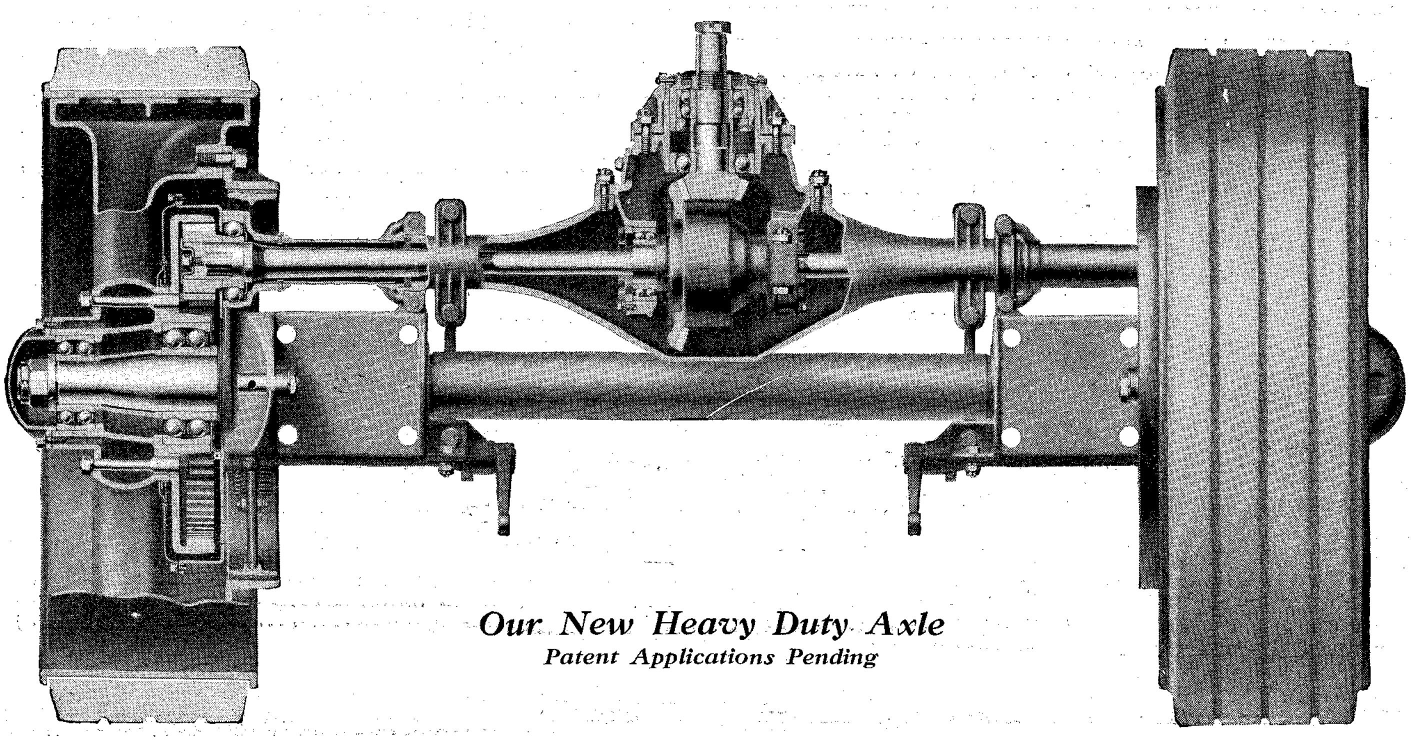
The Greatest Recent Advancement In Motor Truck Engineering

ENGINEERS readily acknowledge the Russel Internal Gear Drive Axle for Heavy Duty Trucks—the most outstanding advancement in motor truck engineering.

It represents more than five years of study, experiment and experience.

Its successful adaptation of the internal gear drive principles to heavy duty trucks makes a sound investment in a most necessary utility.

Russel Motor Axle Company, Detroit, Mich.



Our New Heavy Duty Axle
Patent Applications Pending

HOW THE WHEELS GO ROUND IN THE MINERS' UNION

THE SCHEMING OF POLITICIANS within the organization is largely to blame for the unrest of the United Mine Workers, according to statements of K. C. Adams in a recent article in the "Coal Trade Journal" (New York.) Mr. Adams was for six years the publicity director of the U. M. W., and had unusual opportunities to examine the inner workings of that "most political of unions." He says that no other trade union organization and no political party, "wherein keen, smooth, consistent, continuous politics is played," equals the mine-workers' organization in the matter of political activity. He also tells us this union has produced more men of ability than any other labor organization, but ventures no opinion as to whether this is to be regarded as a cause or as an effect of the politics. From Mr. Adams's discussion of the internal workings of the United Mine Workers we learn that agitation to arouse the men to ask for shorter hours and more wages was begun among the bituminous miners in an attempt to embarrass Frank J. Hayes, who became President of the organization upon the resignation of John P. White in October, 1917. It was thought Hayes would oppose radical demands and this would antagonize the membership and force him out of the presidency. It seems the opposition to Hayes was led by Frank Farrington, the President of the Illinois miners. The Illinois men did not like Hayes because he had supported former President White, who had offended them. Between October, 1917, and the election in December, 1918, Mr. Adams says "every possible political trick was played by the Hayes opponents to defeat him," but his friends rallied to his support and he won by a majority of 25,000. The fight had been so strenuous, however, that Hayes suffered a nervous breakdown two months before the election, and the Vice President, John L. Lewis, has acted as President practically ever since Hayes's inauguration. The story of Farrington's activity and what came of it is set forth by Mr. Adams:

"A circular issued by Farrington on February 21, 1919, advised the Illinois miners and such others of the various districts as he could reach by mail, that the opportune time was at hand to secure a six-hour day. He said nothing in this circular about having any request from the rank and file even suggesting a six-hour day. But on March 12, three weeks later, Farrington issued another circular, the first paragraph of which stated:

"'Recently a number of resolutions have reached the district office asking that a special district convention be convened to take up the matter of securing a shorter workday.'

"It is not surprizing that a district membership, after being informed by its president three weeks before 'that now was the opportune time to secure a shorter workday' would send in requests that the good work proceed.

"President Hayes had received no requests from individual members, even from Farrington's district, for a six-hour day when Farrington's second circular was issued. Hayes was still suffering from the effects of his election breakdown. Vice-president Lewis was in Washington battling with the Railroad Administration. Without consulting the man who had been acting in his stead and performing the functions of his office, but on the other hand consulting with men who lived in mortal fear of Farrington's brutal aggressiveness, Hayes called a policy committee meeting.

"When the delegates to this meeting were informed on the same day the meeting convened that Hayes was going to recommend a six-hour day and nationalization of coal mines they laughed. They had come from all sections of American mining regions, anthracite and bituminous. They had heard no agitation for the six-hour day among the coal miners and were as innocent of such a program being contemplated by the international union as the average newspaper reader who read it following Hayes's presentation. Is it any wonder they laughed?

"Thus the present program of the U. M. W., so far as it involves the six-hour day, five-day week and the nationalization of coal mines, is the result of political fear entertained by Frank J. Hayes who as a result of this fear sought to go Farrington one better, by including nationalization along with Farrington's previously proposed six-hour day.

"One of the curious features surrounding the proposed nationalization of coal mines is that none of its sponsors within the ranks of the coal miners can inform themselves, let alone anyone else, what nationalization really means. They have no plan to offer and no suggestions to make

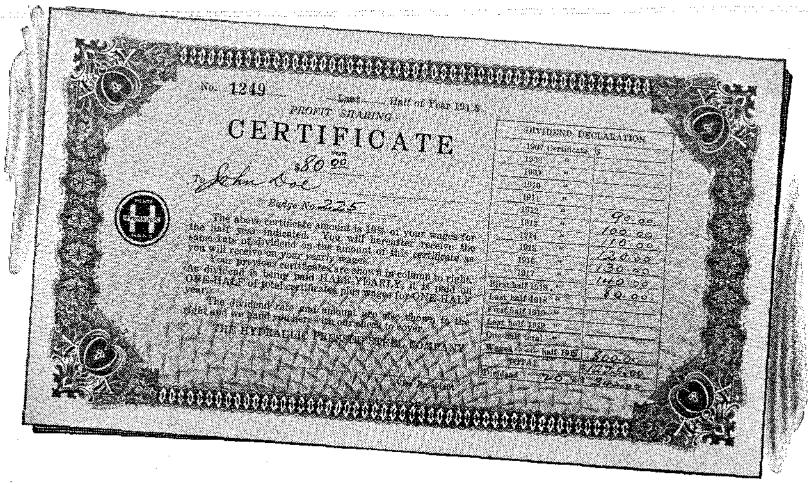
"The policy committee meeting, March 20, 1919, adopted the following demands:

A six-hour day and five-day week.
A substantial increase for all classes of mine labor.
The nationalization of coal mines through Congressional action.
Co-operation instead of competition in the coal trade.
The free and unrestricted right to unionize under government control.
The right to bargain with the Government.

"The international officers were empowered to draft a tentative bill to nationalize coal mines. It was agreed that the basic wage agreement then in effect and which technically does not expire until March 31, 1920, be not disturbed until a special convention was held, but no special convention was called to consider any of the proposals. The mines continued to work without serious strikes until the regular convention, which was held in Cleveland, September 9-23."

Also, the leaders apparently continued to play politics. President Hayes was granted a four months' leave of absence, and John L. Lewis for the first time became officially known as acting President. The opposition now was directed against him. Farrington announced himself a candidate for President and there were other aspirants to that honor and to the post of Vice President. They yearned to eliminate Lewis, or, in the words of Mr. Adams, "they planned to send Lewis to market with a load he couldn't sell," and the same tactics were used as in the case of Mr. Hayes. "They sought to build a sentiment among the men for wage increases, reduction in hours and other betterments so unreasonable in make-up that Lewis's failure to achieve them in wage negotiations with the operators would sound the death knell of his (Lewis's) political future." But it seems that Lewis had a bag of tricks of his own. Says Mr. Adams: (Continued on page 59.)

Sharing Profits with our Men



No. 1249

Last Half of Year 1918

PROFIT SHARING

CERTIFICATE

$80.00

To John Doe

Badge No. 225

DIVIDEND DECLARATION

THE HYDRAULIC PRESSED STEEL COMPANY

Form of Profit-Sharing Certificate used at Hydraulic

THE air is full of talk about profit-sharing.

Can Labor justly expect it as a concession by Capital? On what basis can it be declared, assuming it is just? Should it include all employees regardless of occupation?

As for Hydraulic, we believe profit-sharing to be as inevitable for truly successful business as profit-making.

But we condemn the word "concession" as applied to the owners of business, because we know from experience that dividing a rightful share of profits among the men is not only just, but the most profitable disposition we can make of the money so distributed. Profitable use of money is no concession.

The crux of the matter is no longer (in our belief) a question with most men of whether profits should be shared—the majority agree with the principle. The crux of the matter is—should a line be drawn or should all participate—and if there is to be a line, where shall it be drawn?

Employers are popularly supposed to determine such a line, but such reasoning is wrong. It is the *men* who determine it—the employer merely perceives it. By his very ambitions, and the successive steps possible for carrying out his ambitions, the worker himself, even if unconsciously, determines the line where profit-sharing should be attained.

Here are two men:

One has been a toiler all his life and always will be. He lacks ambition, self-control, initiative and the quality of brains that would make him anything but a toiler. He has mighty muscles and in the job that belongs to him by natural fitness he devotes that muscle whole-heartedly to producing volume of product. He's a good worker. He deserves good pay. As he works harder and harder with that one thing he has to contribute, his brawn, he deserves extra pay for extra effort. He deserves the advantages of mutual benefit associations which protect him and his family. He deserves the advantages given by the co-operative store and welfare work.

Here is another man alongside the first:

He, too, is a good worker—and so to him, also, there should be coming those advantages of association with the company which we have outlined. He, too, devotes himself earnestly, like the first man, to the production of volume. He, too, should have extra pay for extra effort in increasing that volume.

But in Man No. 2 we have in addition to all possessed by Man No. 1, ambition, self-control (which means ability to control others), initiative and the quality of brain that sees that more volume may mean loss as well as profit. He sees that volume can only mean profit when production is on a profitable basis. He has initiative enough to try to make production profitable, and brains enough to realize that only as he justifies it, through creating profits, should he hope to participate in profit-division.

Would this man of muscle *plus* ambition, self-control, initiative and brains be content to see his worthy, but less equipped fellow worker, rewarded on exactly the same basis as himself? Assuredly not. Of what reward to him are his qualities and self-denial if he cannot, through them, rise to higher heights in the field of business, than those who contribute less than he?

THUS Labor itself, by its performance and by the varying capacity of the individual, determines a line across which it may win its way. And Labor, whenever this truth is clearly seen, is, we believe, quick to recognize that just profit-sharing means dividing a sum of money into worth-while amounts among those who have created it, not into smaller amounts among those who have had no part in its creation.

* * *

There is today a No Man's Land between the outposts of Capital and the outposts of Labor. *But it is a very narrow strip of land.*

This No Man's Land, instead of a path to closer association, is a barrier, covered with the barbed wire of misunderstanding. Its hand grenades are ultimatums—its barrage is the strike—its mines are decisions based upon passion and necessity for self-protection. Attacks, too often, are over-aggressive, and, in turn, invite other attacks which go them one better. In this struggle and counter-struggle reasonable claims are forgotten. Extreme claims take their place. Bad leadership sometimes gets its opportunity.

For nearly a year Hydraulic has published a series of articles on the subject of industrial relationship. Naturally, these articles have been read by men in every walk of life. To us at Hydraulic have come their reactions.

Here is the result: Out of the hundreds who have written to us from among bankers, workers, investors, executives and so-called radical leaders of thought in labor circles, those who have disagreed with the principles expressed, number—*just two.*

Little wonder, then, that we affirm with all the earnestness which this close contact with public thought gives us, that Industrial No Man's Land is but a narrow strip of dividing territory.

WE speak for Labor and Capital alike when we say: Shall we, then, fight fire with fire, or with the waters of mutual consideration? Shall we fight passion with passion, or with calm reasoning? Shall we fight greed with more greed, or with an unselfishness which only wants its just dues? We are close together in our convictions—shall we widen the gap, when the interests of all demand that this No Man's Land shall be abolished forever?

Nobody wants trouble, but everyone wants justice. Men who really help produce profits should share in those profits. At Hydraulic profit-sharing goes right down the line to Owners, Executives, Managers, Department Heads, Superintendents, Foremen, to Unit Bosses, and there the line is drawn. Every opportunity is given for advancement across the profit-sharing line.

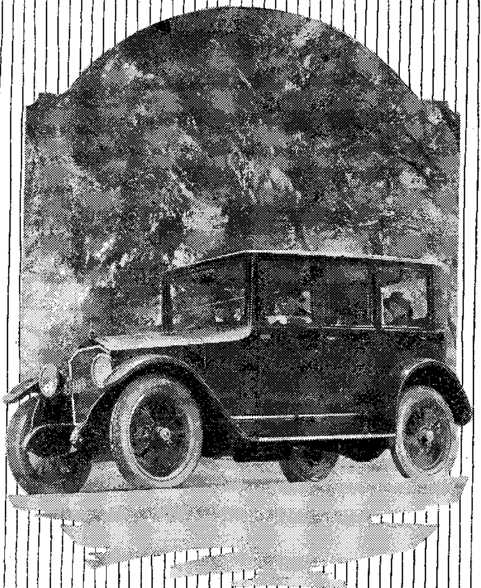
* * *

We have said that this division of profits pays. It pays because there is incentive. There is incentive because there is hope. A thousand aspirations are coupled to the company's aspiration. There is a concert of interests. There is a spirit that laughs at trouble, and would disown a trouble-maker as a crew would disown the man who would scuttle the ship.

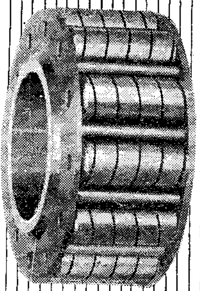
This is the twelfth of a series of articles in this publication. Reprints of former articles will be sent on request.

THE HYDRAULIC PRESS
STEEL COMPANY *of Cleveland*

HYDRAULIC
PRESSED STEEL COMPANY



Their unequalled simplicity assures you permanent and carefree service



HYATT QUIET BEARINGS

"In his report, Lewis laid his cards on the table. Those who are familiar with miners' negotiations, customs of procedure, etc., relative to the various districts which follow the biennial settlements of the Central Competitive Field recognize that Lewis outgeneraled his foes. Opinion is that Lewis's report knocked all the fight out of his opponents. His recommendations connected up their various demands in such a manner as to embrace their every proposal and provided a plan of action so vastly more efficient than any they had proposed that the convention work was in reality done when the Lewis report was adopted.

"The U. M. W. of A. are organized on the same basis as our federal government. Authority is subdivided between the international corresponding to our national government; then into districts, which answer to our state form of government; then into sub-districts, which correspond to our county form of government, and then into local unions which correspond to our municipal or township government. Men prominent for their local achievements rise into sub-district offices, then into the district and then to national offices.

"The Central Competitive Field is comprised of the whole of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and the western bituminous region of Pennsylvania. Approximately 225,000 miners are employed in these fields. Since 1898 the operators of these states have met with representatives of the miners from the same fields and negotiated wage scales. Other coal producing districts have awaited the negotiation of the central field scale and predicated their wage scales upon whatever agreement was reached therein. For a number of years following the inauguration of this arrangement miners in outlying districts endeavored to wrest from the operators more than the central field scale would net them by demanding more for extras performed. This resulted in long delays and frequently in strikes in the outlying districts. It was costly to the international union, and district treasuries as well, and forced many operating companies to the wall. The operators of the outlying districts demanded a voice in the Central Competitive Field conference to eliminate the evil. This was denied, but protection afforded by the adoption of the following section in each agreement which provided that 'internal differences be referred for adjustment to the various districts affected, it being understood that nothing shall be done in district or sub-district wage negotiations that will increase the cost of production or reduce the earning capacity of the men.

"This provision has caused more dissatisfaction in the miner's movement, has developed more radicalism, has produced more strikes and unrest than any other constitutional or wage provision. The various physical conditions of coal mining are such that it has produced 'unequal rates of pay' in mines within districts and as between districts. Individual miners, conservative and radical, have complained alike where the pay for deficient work did not equal that in other mines. The international officers of the mine workers are continuously criticised because practically all the leaders of the outlying districts are telling their constituents from day to day that these local conditions could be remedied in their favor were it not for the action of the international officials who tie their hands.

"Lewis has recommended that the authority to do the things which district leaders said should be done, and which they have blamed the international union for not having previously accomplished, be returned to district leaders. Section 8 of the present demands provides 'that all internal differences shall be referred back to the respective districts for adjustment.'"

Acting President Lewis apparently has picked up all the demands of the radicals whose champion he now appears to be. From what Mr. Adams says, however, one is led to believe that Lewis has not assumed this role from choice but rather because it was thrust upon him. As we read:

"Lewis is not a Socialist, Bolshevist, labor party man or government ownership advocate. He has never been a blind follower of any alleged reform or reformer. He does not belong to the 'whoop 'em up' variety of labor leader, and his quiet, conservative way of doing things, which has always characterized his work, has simply for the time being caused an upheaval of judgment among operators and others who know him because he is leading the fight for the adoption of the present program of the miners.

"The basic demand, the six-hour day, to which chief objection is directed, was not proposed by Lewis. It was adopted by the policy committee of the international union before he was officially clothed with authority, and in carrying out the instructions to the office he inherited he could do nothing else than recommend it.

"Lewis, however, believes that now is the opportune time for the mine workers to permanently better their condition. He contends that if teamsters, printers, bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters and other craftsmen are to receive a shorter work day, and $8 a day, the miners are entitled to the same working conditions. He reasons that if the miners are called upon to pay a living cost based on the productivity of $8 labor, they must elevate themselves to an equal economic footing to keep pace with the game of living decently, which he describes as exceedingly difficult at all stages."

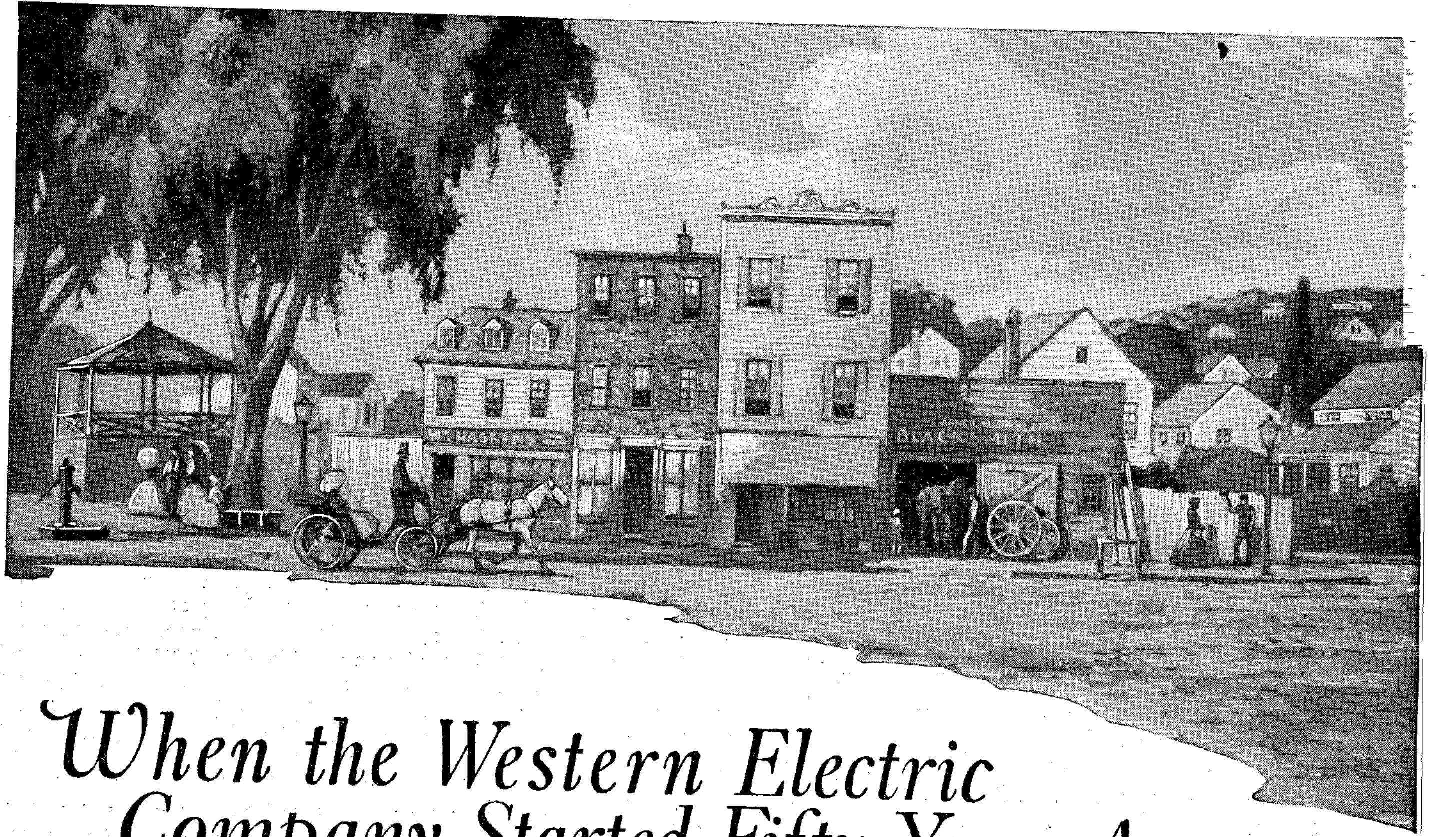
THE GERMANS ARE ALREADY "COMING BACK"

THE OLD ADAGE ABOUT THE FUTILITY of crying over spilt milk probably originated in Germany. If it didn't, it should have, for nowhere else does it seem to be observed so religiously. A case in point is the manner in which, we learn the Teutons are going after the business of rehabilitating themselves after the war. No precious time do they appear to have wasted in useless wailing over their defeat. "Immediately after the signing of the armistice, they engaged salesmen from Holland and Switzerland to represent German firms, and even during the war they were building factories in Germany," we are told by Angus Perkerson in the Atlanta "Journal," quoting Capt. Sam Cronheim, an Atlanta man who has recently returned home after having spent six months in the heart of Germany as a member of the military mission sent there by General Pershing. Apparently such wails as were heard from the Germans when they were apprised of the peace terms in no wise checked the activities begun with the signing of the armistice. We are told the reconstruction work has progressed to a point where "in a year or a year and a half Germany will be on her feet again." All the factories seen by Capt. Cronheim were running full time. "They are having labor troubles," he says, "but the labor situation in Germany isn't as bad as it is here." Further:

"Conditions in Germany, are rapidly becoming normal. German business men are wide-awake. And the government is right back of them. It is making the wealthy people pay the war indemnities, but it isn't hurting big business.

"A tax is being levied on the wealthy class, something like our war tax, which in some instances

(Continued on page 62.)



When the Western Electric Company Started Fifty Years Ago

MOST modern comforts were unknown a half century ago. To our grandsires the city water supply was the village pump. Urban transportation centered in the "depot hack". And distant journeys were restless adventures on the turnpike stage.

A few folks were just learning the luxury of gas, but most others still read by kerosene lamps or candle light.

In the homes of the "well-to-do" the first tinkle of the electric bell was heard. The telegraph was an expensive means of communication used largely for emergencies. And other signs of the dawn of the electrical age were appearing here and there.

* * * *

Upon such conditions as these does the Western Electric Company look back from its 50th Anniversary.

It began as a small, two-man concern, formed to "carry on trade" in bells, buzzers, telegraph supplies and other electrical inventions as soon as they were perfected. For the Western Electric was then, as well as now, the logical channel through which what was best electrically reached the public.

Evidence of the retention of this leadership is recorded in sales that exceed a half million dollars a day, and a working force of more than 30,000 men and women.

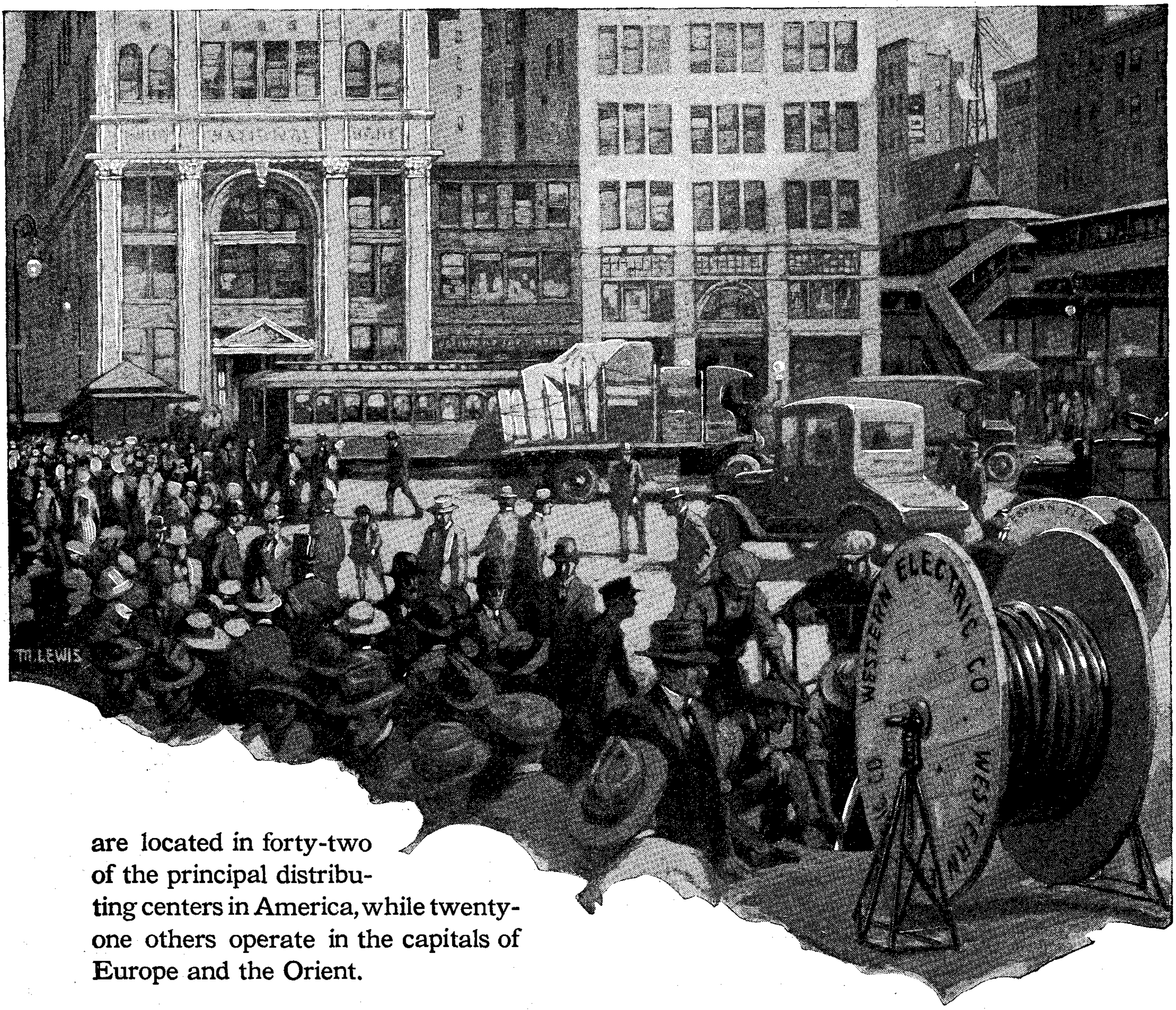
* * * *

The Western Electric Company is both manufacturer and distributor; it is at the same time the world's greatest manufacturer of telephone apparatus and the world's largest distributor of electrical supplies.

Houses well-stocked with standard equipment to meet every electrical need

Western

Everything Electrical Everywhere



are located in forty-two of the principal distributing centers in America, while twenty-one others operate in the capitals of Europe and the Orient.

Thus, when dealing with the Western Electric—whether you buy a push button, lamp, telephone, washing machine, a reel of cable or a train load of several thousand different kinds of electrical supplies—you gain the three-fold advantage of high quality merchandise, prompt service and fair prices. And you can use one source of supply for all your electrical needs.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

New York
Syracuse
Newark
Boston
New Haven
Philadelphia
Buffalo
Pittsburgh
Baltimore
Richmond
Norfolk
Savannah
Jacksonville
Birmingham
Atlanta
Charlotte
New Orleans
Chicago
Indianapolis
Milwaukee
Detroit
St. Louis
Memphis
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Kansas City
Oklahoma City
Omaha
Dallas
Houston
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Duluth
Denver
Salt Lake City
San Francisco
Oakland
Los Angeles
Seattle
Tacoma
Portland
Spokane

For Foreign Trade, INTERNATIONAL WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

Canada—Northern Electric Company, Ltd., Montreal
Argentine—Western Electric Company, Inc., Buenos Aires
Australia—Western Electric Company, Ltd., Sydney
China—China Electric Company, Ltd., Peking
Japan—Nippon Electric Company, Ltd., Tokyo
England—Western Electric Company, Ltd., London
France—Le Material Telephonique, Paris
Holland—Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company, The Hague
Belgium—Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company, Antwerp
Italy—Western Electric Italiana, Milan
Norway—Western Electric Company, Ltd., Christiania
Russia—N. C. Heisler & Company, Petrograd
Switzerland—Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company, Berne
South Africa—Western Electric Company, Ltd., Johannesburg

Electric

Everything Electrical Everywhere

amounts to 40 to 60 per cent. of the principal. The rich are even trying to send jewels and securities out of the country by aeroplane. They can't by railroad, because the roads are watched. One wealthy individual wanted me to bring back to America a quarter of a million marks to save it from practical confiscation.

"Germans are doing missionary work in the way of business by sending agents into all European countries to keep in touch with the business men of those countries and to prepare the way for the products Germany will soon have ready to sell. Firms that have nothing to sell now are doing this. They are keeping in touch with future markets.

"The Hamburg-American line kept its offices open all during the war. It hadn't a single ship, but it was looking forward to the times after the war.

"Philip Schiedemann, the former high German official, is now in Switzerland at the head of a German bureau to spread business propaganda."

The only worry the Germans have over the peace terms seems to be as to how they can avoid carrying them out, according to Capt. Cronheim. Apparently they don't intend to comply with these terms unless they are compelled to do so, for, as we have been told many times since 1914, "force is really the only thing a German respects." Nor do they appear so "fed up" with war that the idea of armed conflict does not still appeal to them, for we read:

"Everywhere you go, on the trains, in the streets, you'll hear people say that in ten years the Germans will be back in France, and that they will take back all and more than they lost. But it seems to be chiefly talk. They are so used to spreading propaganda that it has become second nature with them.

"You also hear them prophesying a Japanese-American war. On all sides that is being talked, as though it were one of the things they would particularly like to see happen. A lot of professional German army officers, out of a job now since the Germany army has been reduced, have gone to Japan. That is true beyond doubt, and many others are fighting in the ranks of the Bolsheviki.

"Germany is particularly trying to get the good will of Russia, so that Germany can monopolize Russian trade when Russia begins to quiet down.

"Thousands of Germans are emigrating to South America and to Mexico, and they undoubtedly will be used as a means to develop South American and Mexican trade for Germany."

The attitude of the Germans toward the Allies is described, from which it appears that the old spirit which prompted them to call upon Gott to "strafe" their enemies is by no means dead. Says Capt. Cronheim:

"Wherever we went, we were mistaken for British officers because of the similarity of uniform, and we met with every possible evidence of hatred.

"Our troops in the occupied territory met with a different reception because of propaganda. The Germans there had been told that they must treat the American troops well. That is the reason why some of our soldiers brought back stories of receiving better treatment from the Germans than from the French.

"But in the unoccupied territory where we went, we saw the German as he is and not as he was told to be, and we found that he had hate of the everlasting sort for us.

"If a German woman was ever seen on the street with an Allied soldier or officer, she was a marked woman from then on. Her name was printed in the papers. That was done in every instance where her name could be found. And she was avoided by Germans, from then on, I presume.

"On the street they would stop and stare at you, and turn and look until you were a hundred yards away.

"Once, three of us passed a German officer and a German girl. She turned around and spat on the ground just in front of us.

"Several times we were threatened by mobs.

"From what the prisoners told us, the Germans are everything they have been pictured. At one place, Queblinburg, we found harness fitted for men so that they could be hitched to plows; and at this prison two Russian doctors, very intelligent men, told us that of the twenty-one insane prisoners, practically all were driven crazy by excessive work, such, for instance, as being hitched to the plows. The English were dealt with worse than any of the others, but the Americans, for some reason, received the best treatment.

Another indication of the German proclivity for making the best of a bad situation and "getting ahead" under any circumstances is seen in the fact that, much as they may hate the Americans, German officers, now being without jobs, are not above seeking places in the American Army. We read:

"Since the size of the German army has been reduced these men have nothing left to do. They have been soldiers all their lives. They know how to be nothing but soldiers. At first General Harries, in charge of the mission, would see none of them, but finally, one day, he directed that the next applicant be sent up to him.

"The fellow was a Prussian captain, a man who had been in the army for twenty-five years, and looked the part of the typical German army officer. Can you guess what he wanted? -- he asked General Harries for appointment as an instructor in the American Army.

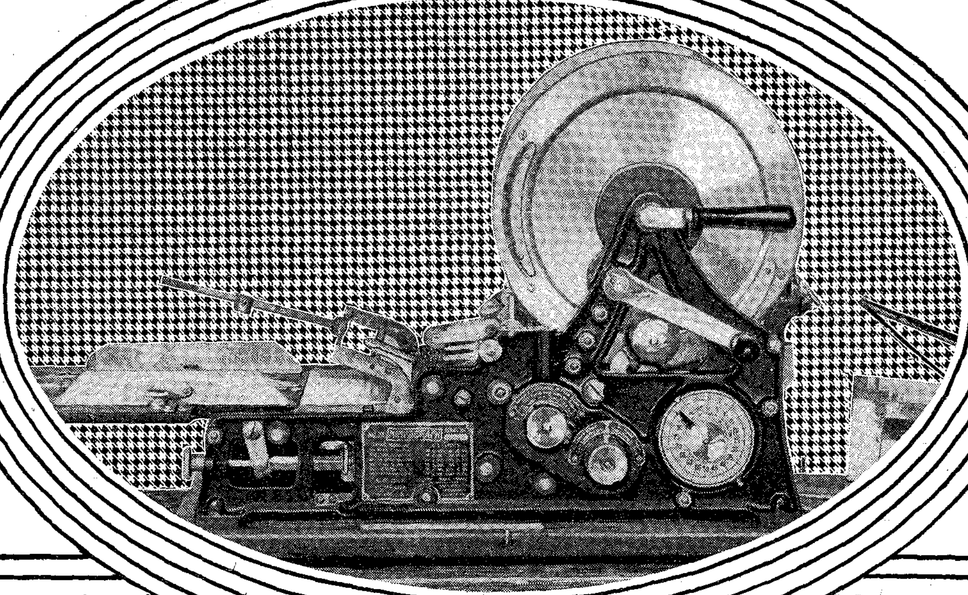
"The general told him that things hadn't come to the pass where the victor went to the vanquished for instruction, and that he thought the American Army could do very well without the aid of German advice."

WHY MANY FORMER DOUGHBOYS RE-ENLIST

"I'M OFF THE ARMY FOR LIFE,"-----or words to that broad, general effect----was what thousands of doughboys said when they were discharged and thought themselves forever done with mud and cooties and drilling and saluting superiors and other pestiferousness going with Army life. But by now, we are informed, a lot of those same doughboys have changed their minds, and not a few of them are drifting back into the service in response to the call for men for the new Army being built up by Uncle Sam. The psychology of reenlistment is interesting. An explanation of it is found in an account by Anna Steese Richardson in the New York "Sun," which deals with her observations in an aviation camp at Montgomery, Alabama. She cites a typical case of reenlistment, the hero of the story being one Private Bill P------ formerly of the 167th Infantry and now, after enlisting again, connected with the Aviation Repair Depot at the Montgomery camp. We read:

"In France Bill's capacity for absorbing sandwiches, currant biscuits and chocolate bars had been limited only by his success with ivory cubes, which was uniformly good. His appearance in a canteen whose stock

(Continued on page 64.)



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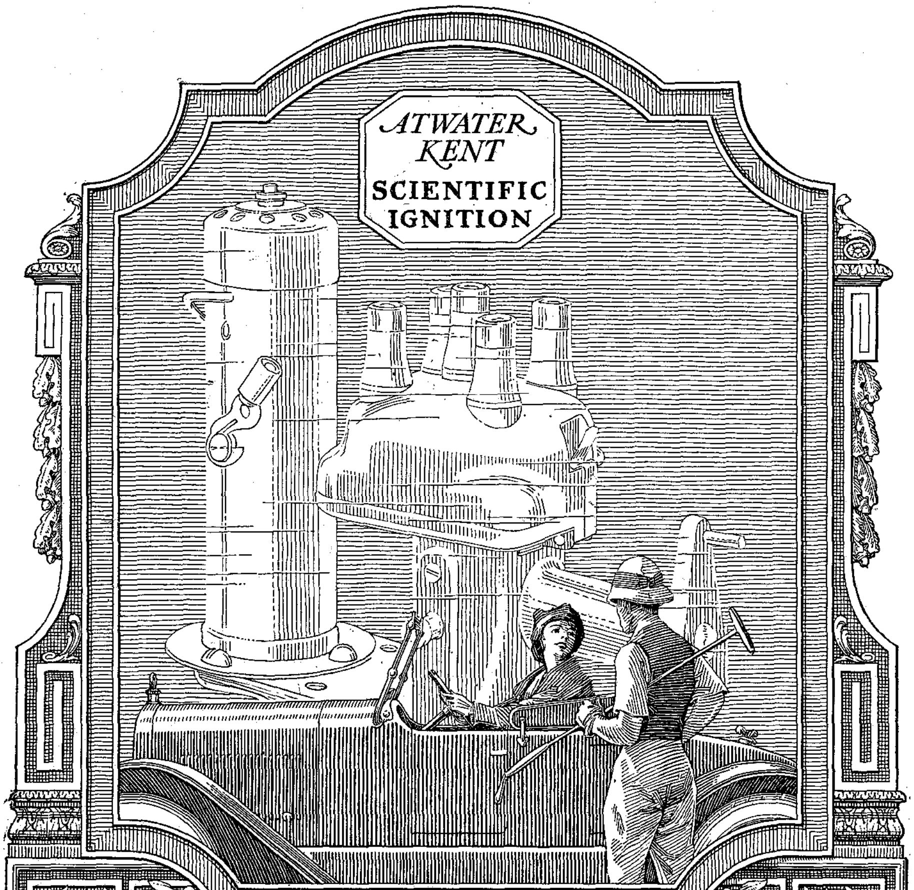


ATWATER KENT

AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT

Ignition, Starting and Lighting

¶ *Hundreds of thousands of discriminating users of motor cars today enjoy the satisfaction that goes with dependable, unfailing spark performance—the result of Atwater Kent equipment.*

¶ *Accuracy, precision and quality of workmanship—ceaseless vigilance in designing, engineering and inspection of the finished product—sixteen years of specialization and concentrated experience. These are reasons for the reputation of your Atwater Kent ignition system.*

ATWATER KENT MFG. COMPANY

Philadelphia

SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE TO 4939 STENTON AVENUE

had run low invariably threw its workers into a panic.

"When we met again in New York, before a huge plate glass window, he could hardly withdraw his attention from the dextrous tosser of wheat cakes long enough to report on the healing of an ugly wound. So, when our paths crossed later in Montgomery, we moved instinctively toward an open front, soft drink emporium, where Bill 'allowed' over chocolate colored suds that he had come to town because he was doggone lonely at home. He was still in uniform, too, hob-nailed shoes, blue infantry hat cord and all, tho he admitted that according to military regulations he could wear it only three days longer.

"We parted with the understanding that at 12 noon we would share the best lunch that the Elite Cafe could set up. But 12 noon, 1 and 1:30 passed, and Bill still figured among the 'missing.' An hour later I came upon him, absorbed in conversation with another uniformed boy at the Red Cross canteen.

"'Doggone it, ma'am,' he said, flushing, 'if I didn't forget all about that lunch when my buddy turned up. Gee, when I sees his ugly old head stickin' out of that train I let out a yell you might of heard up to the hotel. An' say, we're goin' to reenlist, both of us.'

"'When? Where?'

"'Now -- out to the Aviation Repair Depot!'

"'Why in the world -- you told me at Vacqreville--'

"'Yes, ma'am -- but that was France, the day after Heinie sent over mustard gas. Buddy here's had all he wants of the farm, an' them cracker box warmers in Pop's store gimme a pain. Aviation listens good to us.'

"And so at 4:50 o'clock that same afternoon I watched Bill and his buddy arms linked, pass Aviation Repair Depot Headquarters. Signed and sealed to twelve months of army service, they tramped happily along to stand retreat."

These boys said they were lonesome for each other, but the officers in charge of the camp offered the information that the main reason they returned was that their former army training had developed them so they were no longer satisfied with home conditions. Practically illiterate when they entered the Army the first time, they had there secured the start of an education which they were anxious to continue. Also, we are told they missed the community life of the Army, and further than that, enlistment in the aviation service offered them a job with a chance of advancement. The account continues:

"Out on the parade ground several hundred 'Bills' and 'Buddies' were standing retreat, and near the main entrance to a depot half a hundred automobiles were waiting for their owners, the civilian shopworkers. This line of cars represented another potent reason for re-enlistment. The man who earns $200 a month the year round will soon own a car. And at this huge aviation repair depot the need for expert mechanics at $200 a month is so great that they have had to employ civilians until the Army can train its own carpenters, painters and motor mechanics.

"Here are sent broken and disabled

(Continued on Page 67.)

Your Money Won't Win Them

You can't *buy* loyalty with bonus systems. All you can buy with your *money* is a certain increase of contentment that makes men more willing to listen to you—more willing to respond if you offer something *more* than money—*good will, trust, confidence,* KNOWLEDGE and RESPONSIBILITY.

Those are the *things* that make business worth while. Worth while to big, brainy, red-blooded men—out after the dollars, of course—but out after a lot of other things, too—*bigger* and *better* than mere dollars. Industrial Democracy is one evidence of it. And it's true of *all* human relations.

The day of doing business by proxies, or in the sign language, is out of date. The man who won't get off his throne and shake hands with his business will find it talking over the back fence with some one who shows *personal* interest in the *personal* side of industry.

The reason why the Multigraph is coming into its own with such extraordinary rapidity is because it is the "glad hand" of men who aren't too proud, or too indifferent, or too *selfish* to put *their own personality into business.*

The Multigraph is "only a machine," but it is also the *only machine* that produces in the privacy of your office, at record speed, at 25% to 75% less cost than other agencies, the *typewritten and printed messages* that today do *almost all the direct selling and propaganda work of thousands of businesses.*

With a Multigraph you can handle inquiries, approach prospects, make dealers enthusiastic, spur salesmen to bigger achievements, *reduce labor turnover,* turn discontent to loyal support. And you get every job done *when you want it*—at a *price you can afford.*

The scope of its work will surprise you. Mail the coupon and see. But—

You Can't Buy a Multigraph Unless You Need It

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO., Cleveland, Ohio
Offices in Principal Cities

THE INTERNATIONAL MULTIGRAPH CO.
***London,* 15-16 Holborn Viaduct**
***Paris,* 24 Boulevard des Capucines**

THE MULTIGRAPH SALES CO., Ltd.
84-88 Bay St., Toronto, Canada
Offices in Principal Canadian Cities

WIN them with the MULTIGRAPH

™MULTIGRAPH SENIOR

This is a complete, compact equipment that turns out *high quality printing and form typewriting* at very low cost—averaging a saving of from 25% to 75%. It is simple and easy to operate; rapid and convenient. Electrically driven, with printing ink attachment, automatic paper feed, signature device, automatic platen release and wide printing surface. Easy payments if desired.

™MULTIGRAPH JUNIOR

This is a wonderfully efficient equipment for concerns which have a limited amount of work. It does both form typewriting and office printing and produces the same high quality of work as the Senior Equipment, but it is hand-operated only and cannot be equipped with electric power, automatic feed and signature device attachments as can the Senior. Easy payments if desired.

The Multigraph
1811 E. 40th St., Cleveland, Ohio

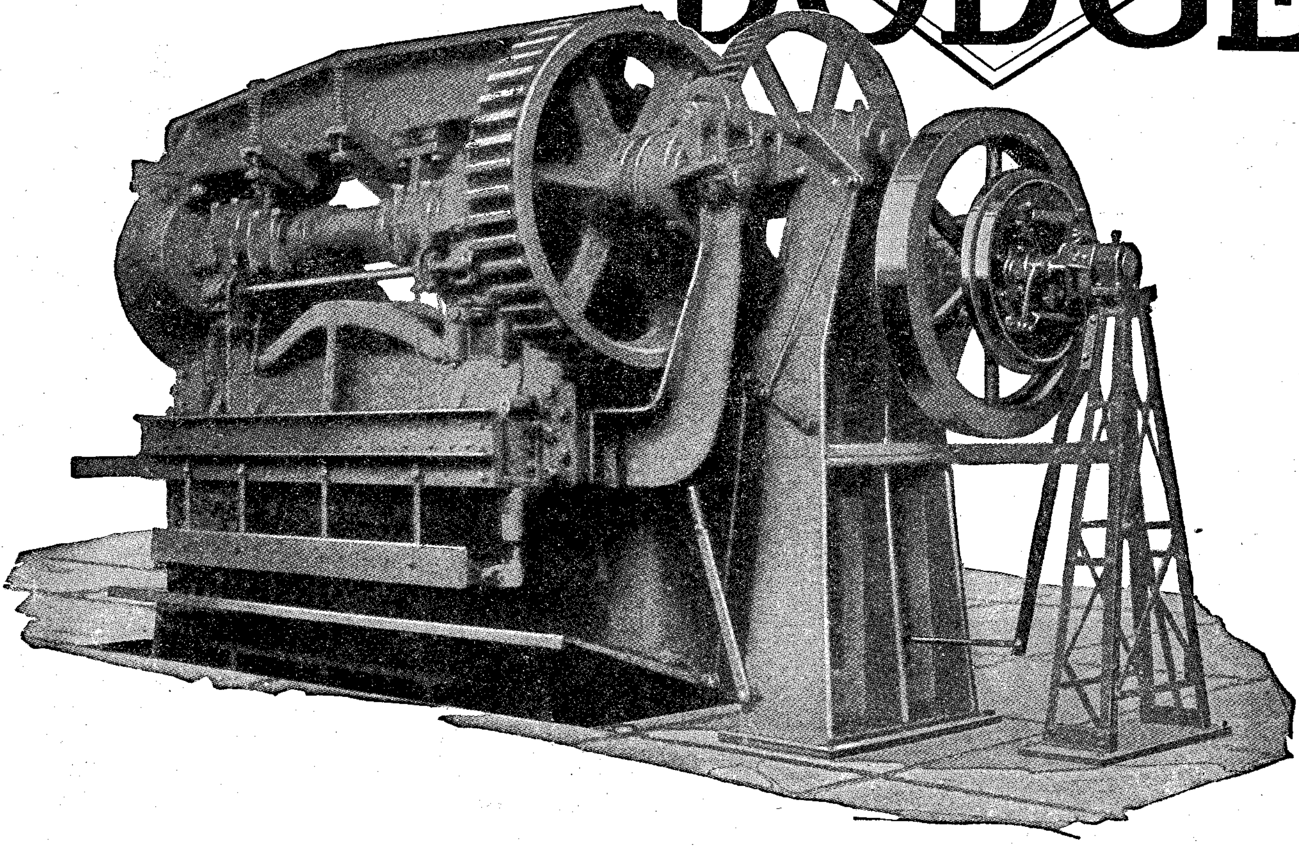
Tell me how I can fight ignorance in my business with the Multigraph.

Firm____________________Our Line is________________

Name____________________Official Position____________

Street Address_______________Town____________State L. D. 11-22

DODGE



750-ton punching and shearing machine connected by a Dodge clutch

The Cleveland Punch and Shear Works were called upon to produce a punching and shearing machine capable of exerting pressures up to 750 tons.

The machine was shipped to the Chicago-Cleveland Car Roofing Co., of Warren, Ohio, and weighed 210,000 pounds. This powerful piece of mechanism is driven by a 75 h. p. motor connected through a Dodge clutch.

It is for just such work that Dodge equipment is built; to render efficient service under normal or extreme conditions; to operate faithfully and reliably, unwatched and unattended.

Dodge Branch Warehouses:

PHILADELPHIA
315 Arch St.

CINCINNATI
118 W. Third St.

NEW YORK
21 Murray St.

CHICAGO
208 S. Clinton St.

ST. LOUIS
408 N. Fourth St.

BOSTON
137 Purchase St.

ATLANTA
20 S. Forsyth St.

Cement mills, rolling mills, cotton mills, flour mills, pulp and paper mills, woolen mills, machine shops, coal mines, iron foundries, lumber mills, rubber factories, oil refineries and electric light and power plants throughout the world owe a great share of their efficiency in production to machinery "built by Dodge."

Perhaps you have a problem in your factory; it may concern the efficient transmission of the power which drives your own machinery; or upon its solution may depend the correct operation of equipment built for others. Why not consult "Dodge"; within their experience you may find that which will banish once and for all, your transmission troubles.

Dodge Sales and Engineering Company

Distributors of the Products of the Dodge Manufacturing Company

General Offices and Works: Mishawaka, Indiana

Dodge Branch Warehouses:

PITTSBURGH
237 Second Ave

MINNEAPOLIS
100 N. Third St

DALLAS
Gt. Southern Life Bldg

PROVIDENCE
171 Pine St.

SEATTLE
522 First Ave., So

NEWARK
281 Market St

Dealers in 500 Cities

aeroplanes from every flying and training field in America. They arrive on flat cars, drooping and lifeless, like huge birds which have been winged in their flight. Impertinent little scouts, stolid machines built for hard fighting service, great Handley-Paiges designed for long, sustained flights, they all enter the aeroplane hospital to have their wounds dressed by its staff of surgeons, nurses and orderlies in overalls. To the eye of the layman machines often look wrecked beyond repair.

"A bird's eye view of the Aviation Repair Depot at Montgomery may be compared only to a similar view of exposition grounds. There are the same stretches of greensward connected by gravelled roads and used for the landing fields, the same irregular alternation of large and small buildings, the former hangars and shops of mammoth proportions to admit the great winged machines, the latter offices, exchanges, quarters, mess halls and barracks. Inside the hangars and shops is the same atmosphere of spaciousness and freedom, for in repairing airplanes there can be no crowding of workers or materials. Space is demanded by these creatures of the air. Which perhaps is one reason why men who have had army experience reenlist in this branch of service. With the opportunity to learn a profitable trade, it offers a life which is all but outdoors.

"Yet to any one who followed the making of the A. E. F. from the day of rookies under drill to the triumphant hour when veterans were decorated for bravery after the armistice had been signed there is a vast and significant difference between life in the 1917 cantonment and in the 1919 aviation repair depot. It is the difference between preparation to kill or die and preparation to live and become an important factor in the national and industrial life of peace. Over the cantonment hung always the pale gray shadow of possible death. The faces of men under training were never quite care-free. The army of peace whistles even as it works. A military commission is no longer the goal of endeavor.

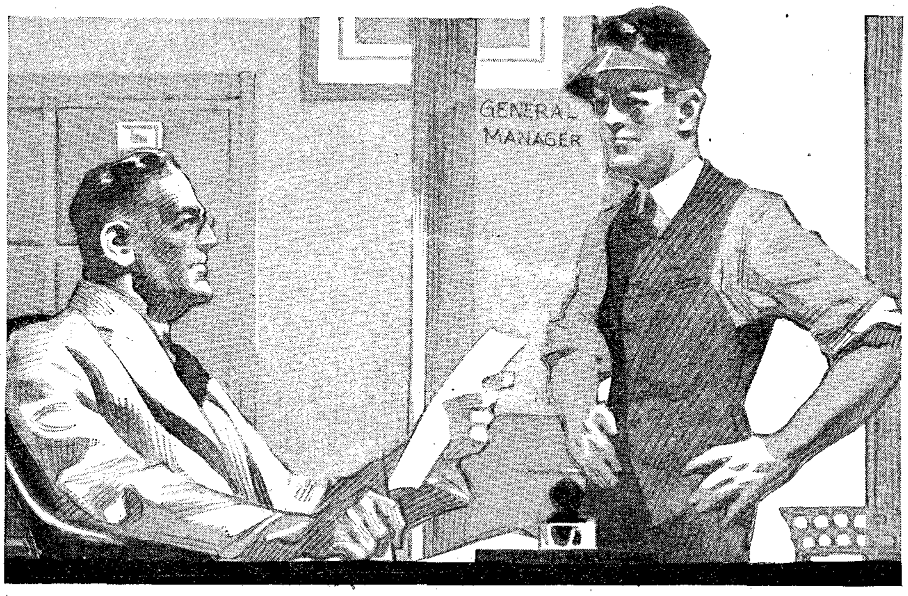
"A lucrative trade and a steady increase of pay are the rewards of skill, just as if this military post were a great shop run by a corporation or an individual owner."

A number of men at the aviation depot related their experiences after leaving the Army and told what prompted them to return to the Service. We read as follows:

"Among the soldier-mechanics with whom 'Bill' and 'Buddy' took their place in the repair depot was a young soldier from Texas who, when the armistice was signed, had served seventeen months at various aviation schools. He said:

"'When I was discharged I looked around for work in shops at home, but couldn't see any future bigger than repairing automobiles and I commenced to see aviation as the career of modern civilization. Perhaps this is because I had already made a couple of cross-country flights as mechanician with A-1 pilots. I heard about this repair depot and I decided to learn airplanes literally from the ground up. I enlisted at $1 a day and "found". Now I'm a sergeant, first class aviation mechanician and am paid $76.50 a month. This pay is clear unless I choose to spend it on pleasure. My clothing issue includes a dress uniform, sweater, spiral puttees, campaign hat, shoes, underwear

(Continued on Page 70.)



"Why is it, Jones, our invoices are so late going out each month?"

"Every mail I'm getting kicks from customers saying our invoices reach them after discount due date. What's the reason?"

"The reason, Mr. Brown, is that it takes so much time to figure the chain discounts. Our chain discounts of four percentages—and you know we have lots of them—require at least four individual mathematical calculations even though we use equivalents. It takes a sharp pencil and a quick brain to figure such discounts as '40-15-12½-5' and then I find that errors are continually creeping through."

"But you've got adding machines, Jones."

"Yes,—but they're only adding machines. What we need is a ***calculating*** machine like the Monroe. With the Monroe, *you can multiply, divide, add and subtract* by the simple operation of turning the crank forward for addition or multiplication and backward for subtraction and division. For that reason it will easily handle everything we have in figures.

"And when it comes to accuracy, the Monroe stands head and shoulders above any other machine. And it's so simple to operate! During rush times we can even have our office boy figure discounts on it. You always have in plain view every figure you register and can instantly detect and correct any error before it enters into the result."

* * *

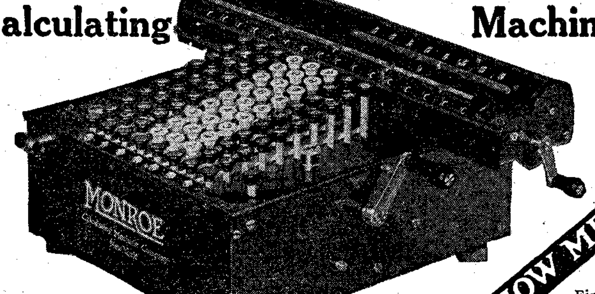
Whether your story is exactly similar or not, it will pay you to investigate the Monroe which is being used in thousands of offices from the simplest additions to extending invoices, making estimates, figuring payrolls, finding costs, footing ledgers, computing interest, solving engineering formulae, etc.

Simply send along the coupon for "BOOK OF FACTS" or demonstration. No cost—no obligation.

MONROE

Monroe Calculating Machine Co.
Woolworth Building
New York City
Offices in Principal Cities

Calculating Machine



The "SHOW ME" Coupon—Mail it today

Monroe Calculating Machine Co.,
Woolworth Bldg.,
New York City

Without obligation to us, please send your **"Book of Facts"** showing how the Monroe will save time in the figure work of our business.

Firm Name..

Your Name..

Address..

.... L. D. 11-15-19

Manufacturers Offered

A Deep Water Port and Railway Centre

NOTE

As its name implies, the Du Pont Chemical Company is not a real estate concern. We have a limited number of Hopewell factories, factory sites and other equipment—our peace surplus—which we offer for immediate sale *direct* to manufacturers at attractive terms. In these announcements we are employing the most powerful and the quickest means for disposing of them—of acquainting the public with the opportunities Hopewell offers. It will be a matter of first come first served. Quick action is advisable. Write or wire today for data.

In offering DIRECT to manufacturers its peace surplus of factories, factory sites and equipment in the Petersburg-Hopewell Industrial District of Virginia, the Du Pont Chemical Company also is offering a manufacturing location of great strategic value for the shipment of products to domestic and foreign markets.

This District, at the junction of the Appomattox and James Rivers—in reality a part of Chesapeake Bay, has steamer connections with trans-Atlantic, South American and coastwise ports. Products may be loaded on ships at the Hopewell wharf or transported in barges to vessels at Norfolk or Newport News. Vast quantities of war munitions were shipped overseas from Hopewell, and thousands of troops from Camp Lee, in this district, were transported to France.

The District is served by the Norfolk and Western, the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line, three great trunk-line roads which, with their connections, give Hopewell manufacturers rail access to all important market centres, North, East, South and West.

The District has many other advantages of commanding importance besides transportation. These recommend it as a solution of the problems confronting the manufacturer who, because of adverse conditions affecting his business, desires a change of plant location; the manufacturer seeking a site for a branch factory, or the prospective manufacturer looking for a place to begin business.

Among these advantages are factories and railway sidings already built, factory sites affording ample room for expansion, an adequate labor supply and freedom from labor troubles, splendid housing facilities, low priced and abundant power, water and fuel; nearness to sources of many raw materials used in basic industries, low living costs to workers and a climate most favorable to industrial activity and health. (See opposite page for specific data.)

These factors enter vitally into the problems of increasing production, keeping down factory costs and raising the margin of profits.

Labor and Housing

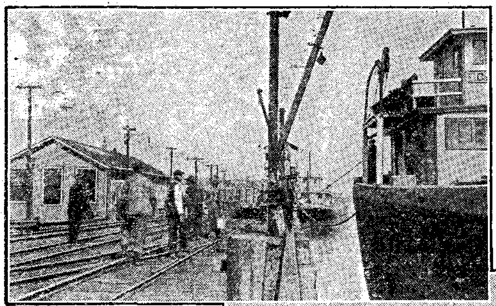
Labor unrest and labor shortage are the two most serious conditions now affecting industry. Both tend to lower production and boost costs. Hopewell is free from these problems. Its supply of labor, skilled and unskilled, male and female, is sufficient for present and future needs. Living and working conditions are too favorable to breed discontent and strikes.

The Du Pont Company obtained 30,000 workers at Hopewell, and maintained an operative force of 20,000 while the war lasted. Most of these workers were recruited from the surrounding territory of Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas. So called "war wages" were not necessary because of low living costs. While workers received less in wages than at most war industrial centres, their actual savings were higher. Compared to prices in other cities, the Hopewell worker's fifty cents buys a dollar's worth of goods.

The housing problem is so closely allied with the problem of labor that a manufacturer these days must interest himself in what sort of homes are available for his workers. The scarcity of houses and consequent high rents lower the efficiency of labor as well as limit its supply.

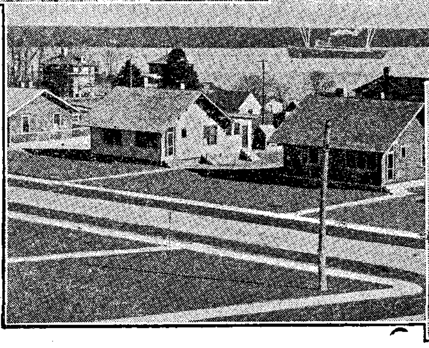
Hopewell has no "housing problem." To accommodate its vast army of workers at Hopewell, the Du Pont Company built hundreds of cottages, bungalows and dormitories. These pretty homes, with lawns and gardens bordering on well-paved streets, are equipped with electricity and all modern conveniences.

For executives there are a large number of attractive houses on the bluffs, overlooking the James River. The rents for these are comparatively as low as the workers' houses.

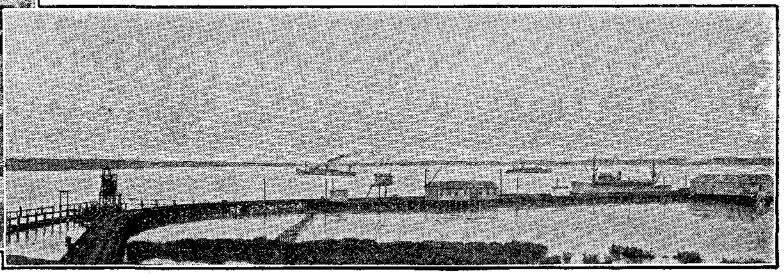


↑

A Scene on a Hopewell Deep Water Wharf



Photograph on lower left—A few of Hopewell's attractive homes overlooking the James river. Similar houses, cottages and bungalows for 12,000 workers are available.



Photograph below—A Hopewell pier extending into the James river. It is large enough for a number of ships to load and unload at the same time.

Manufacturers Offered

A New Gateway to World Markets

Where Hopewell Is

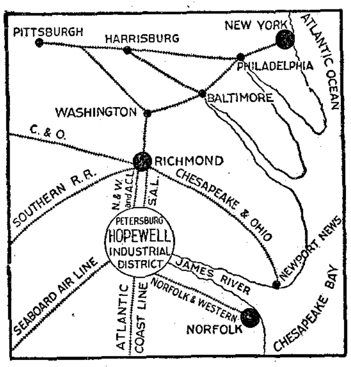
The District is in the Chesapeake Bay area, lying 23 miles south of Richmond, the capital of Virginia, and about 80 miles west of Norfolk. The approximate first-class mail time between the District and ten large cities follow:

Washington, D. C., 4 hours 30 minutes; Philadelphia, 7 hours 40 minutes; New York, 9 hours 40 minutes; Pittsburgh, 14 hours; Savannah, 13 hours 22 minutes; Atlanta, 16 hours 37 minutes; Boston, 16 hours 22 minutes; Cleveland, 17 hours 35 minutes; Chicago and St. Louis, 25 hours.

What Hopewell Is

Hopewell, during the war, contained the largest gun cotton plant in America and a population of 40,000. In addition to its manufacturing plants, it has churches, schools, clubs, hotels, theatres, stores, a commissary operating on a cost-plus basis, storage houses, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., electric lights, trolleys, sewerage, fire and police protection and, in fact everything that constitutes a modern city.

Hopewell's climatic and health conditions are among the best. It never is ice, snow or flood bound, being free from extremes of weather that interfere with business. The two rivers afford splendid opportunity for fishing and boating and game is plentiful in the woodlands. Garden and farm products are supplied from the surrounding districts at low cost, and groceries, etc., are sold at the commissary below regular market prices. In brief Hopewell is an ideal place to live and rear a family.



Natural Resources

To manufacturers in certain lines, Hopewell offers preferred opportunity in its nearness to supplies of raw material. Within a radius of fifty miles are produced annually 555,000,000 feet of timber available for lumber or for pulp and paper making; 25,000,000 pounds of tobacco, 3,000,000 bushels of corn, 2,000,000 bushels of peanuts and other crops valued at over $5,000,000. Cotton not only is grown in considerable quantity near Hopewell, but the railroads reaching up from the South afford excellent facilities for getting the product from the great cotton belt.

There are also important deposits nearby of brick, tile and pottery clays; shell marls suitable for cement; mica, soapstone, moulding sand, mineral paint and Virginia limestone.

What Hopewell Has

Three modern power plants with a total capacity of 60,000 horsepower—enough to supply steam and electric power, light, heat and air pressure in any desired quantity. Electric power is sold to manufacturers as low as 1½ cents a kilowatt hour.

Filtration plant with a daily capacity of 50,000,000 gallons—enough to supply a city of 500,000. Filtered water costs as low as 5 cents per 1000 gallons and unfiltered water 2½ cents.

Houses, cottages, bungalows and dormitories sufficient to accommodate 12,000 additional workers. Rents average between $11 and $15 a month. Attractive homes for executives overlooking the James River at low rentals.

Available factories having floor areas of from 100,000 to 150,000 square feet; 1200 acres suited for factory sites with railroad sidings already built; 20 miles of broad gage and 23 miles of narrow gage.

Average summer temperature 75°; average winter temperature 41°; mean for entire year 58°; annual rainfall 46 inches; snow rarely remains on the ground more than a few hours.

Best fire protection in the world. This means low insurance.

Consult Our Experts—Free

Our experts—Technical, Industrial, Traffic—will gladly study your specific requirements, and investigate your problems of raw materials, manufacturing processes and transportation. They will give you an unbiased report as to the adaptability of Hopewell (plant sites, present available equipment, raw materials, etc.) to your special needs. This service is free. It may lead to the solution of your problems. Get in touch with us promptly, for, as stated in the "Note" on the opposite page, we intend disposing of our surplus quickly.

Du Pont Chemical Company

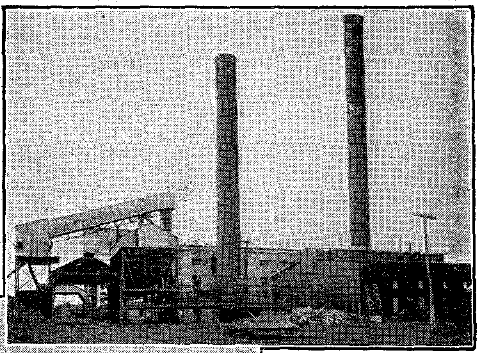
Incorporated

Wilmington, Delaware

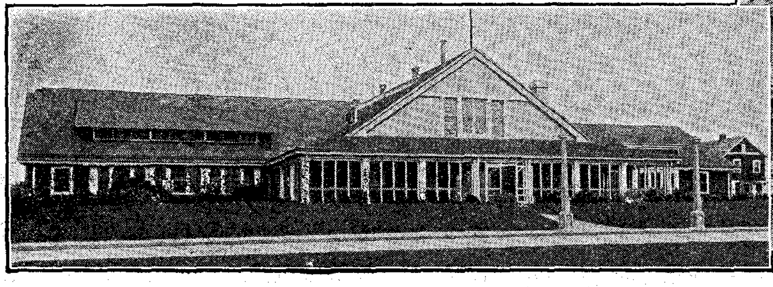
Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Petersburg, Va.

Photograph on lower right—One of Hopewell's family hotels.→

Photograph below—An attractive and commodious club house at Hopewell.↓



↑ **One of the three gigantic power plants at Hopewell having a total h. p. capacity of 60,000**



"It must be right or they'd never use it"

PASSENGER CARS

American
Anderson
Bell
Briscoe
Cadillac
Chalmers
Chandler
Cleveland
Columbia
Crow-Elkhart
Cunningham
Daniels
Davis
Detroit-Electric
Dixie
Dodge
Dorris
Economy
Elcar
Empire
Grant
Holmes
Hupmobile
Jackson
Jones
Jordan
Liberty
Locomobile
Maibohm
Marmon
Maxwell
McFarlan Six
Milburn Electric
Mitchell
Moline-Knight
Moore
Olympian
Packard
Paige
Piedmont
Pierce-Arrow
Premier
Saxon
Shaw
Simplex
Standard
Stanley
Studebaker
Texan
Texas
Velie
Westcott

TRUCKS

Acason
Acme
American LaFrance (Fire Engine)
Armleder
Atco (American Truck & Trailer Co.)
Atterbury
Autohorse
Available
Brockway
Collier
Concord
Conestoga
Clydesdale
Dart
D-E (Day-Elder)
Dependable
Diamond T
Dixie
Dodge
Dorris
Fageol
Federal
Ford
Fulton
Gabriel
Garford
Giant
G-M-C
Hahn
Hall
Hendrickson
Hewitt-Ludlow
Hupmobile
Kalamazoo
Kelly-Springfield
Kissel Freighter
Kleiber
Maccar
Master
Maxwell
Menominee
Moreland
Mutual
O-K (Oklahoma)
Oneida
Packard
Parker
Pierce-Arrow
Rainier
Selden
Service
Signal
Standard
Sterling
Studebaker
Sullivan
Tiffin
Tower
U. S.
Velie
Watson
Wilcox

TRACTORS

Avery
Bailor
Boring
Dauch
Emerson-Brantingham
G-O
Hart-Parr
Illinois Super Drive
Indiana
Massey-Harris
Monarch
National
Parrett
Samson
Waterloo Boy

AXLES

Timken
Peru
Liggett
Russel
Standard
Salisbury
Torbensen
Wisconsin

MOTORCYCLES

Harley-Davidson
Excelsior

REMEMBER to specify Multibestos for your brake lining and clutch lining replacements.

Your garage man favors Multibestos, knowing that its quality has been proved by engineering tests.

STOP AND START ON

MULTIBESTOS

Brake Lining Clutch Lining

STANDARD WOVEN FABRIC CO.
Factory, Walpole, Mass., U. S. A.

and overcoat. Then I get my quarters and mess, books, tools, medical and dental care free. I can join any of the classes in the post without charge. I am carrying the cheapest life insurance in the country and if I'm sick I can go to the hospital without paying a cent or losing my pay while off duty. I can't go home every Saturday night, but the training I'm getting is worth some sacrifice.'

"Another enlisted man hailed from a nearby town.

"'I got a job in a garage at $15 a week and paid what I liked at home, but somehow I didn't have anything left at the end of the month and I didn't see much chance of promotion. What's more, I wasn't as well as when I was in the Army. So I reenlisted a month ago and I'm feeling better already. Guess it's the regular life. You can't argue with the bugler like you do with mother. You fall out for setting-up exercises at 5:45, then breakfast, better food than we had in France, generally canned fruit, oatmeal, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee and meat or eggs. Milk and sugar for the oatmeal, too. Infantry drill from 7 to 7:50, shop work from 8 to 11:50, twenty minutes to wash up for dinner. From 12:50 to 5 shop work, then stand retreat and at 5:30 supper. After that a fellow can do as he likes. There are night classes and a library, baseball and basket ball, and this winter we're going to have our own community house, with movies, dances and all that, when Major Knight takes over the Y. M. C. A.

"'The Y. W. C. A. hostess house has been turned into a post exchange. Every night we run big trucks into Montgomery for men who want to go to the theatre or dances. Of course we have to police our own quarters and take turns at kitchen police, but that's not so bad. They say that you can learn forty-eight different trades in this depot, but one is enough for me. I want to be a cabinet maker.

"'My folks were tickled to death that I reenlisted. A young chap can get sore on his employer easy and throw up his job, but once you sign up with Uncle Sam you're stuck for the term of enlistment---and by that time you've learned your trade, whether you like your boss or not. We men who served in the war can reenlist for a one year term at this repair depot, but a recruit who has never been in the army has to sign up for three years.'

"One man who was working on airplane engines when the armistice was signed secured his discharge. After spending fifteen days in his home town, a large midwest city, he threw down an $1,800 job and came back to reenlist at the wages of a first class motor mechanician, $76.50 a month.

"'Can't just explain it, but all the time I was in that electrical shop at home I kept saying to myself, "If I stick at this I'll never fly." At last it got me! I had never gone up in a plane during my first enlistment, but I suppose that watching men fly day after day I had realized subconsciously that some day I would fly--and I just could not keep my feet on the ground. After I've learned the mechanics of the game I'm going to train for flying.'"

The commander of the aviation repair depot at Montgomery is then quoted as to conditions in the new Army. He says:

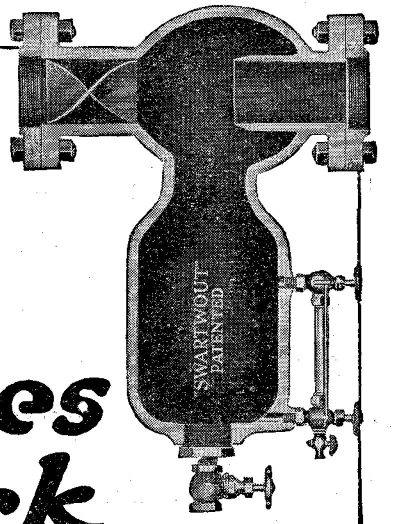
"This new, modern Army which Uncle Sam is building up cannot be compared to any organization in military history," he remarked. "It is an army of apprentices in the mechanics of a warfare which is designed to prevent war in the future. It is a curious combination of military spirit, customs and discipline, with the industries of peace. We live up to army regulations, supply army barracks and clothing. On the surface we are a military post, but in our daily life there are, necessarily, many departures from ordinary post life. And similar conditions prevail in all posts where the mechanics of modern warfare are being taught. Men cannot do shop-work in uniforms, immaculately policed, neither can they stop their work to salute every time an officer passes them in the shops. Therefore our men salute only when off duty, or, if they are addressed in the shop by an officer, they stand at attention.

"In infantry or artillery service progress depends solely upon tactics and drill. In higher mechanics and training in aviation the appeal must be made to individual intelligence, ambition and imagination. So I think the officers at this post are a trifle closer to the men than they were in the old days of infantry, artillery and cavalry. No man here is a mere cog in a monster machine. He is a possible flier -- and we are all keenly alive to the romance, the thrill of flying. Every morning at 8:30 I make a practice flight, knowing that every man in the hangars or the landing field is saying, 'Some day I'll be flying. That's why I'm here.'"

SILK, SALESMANSHIP, AND UNCLE SAM

THE STORY OF HOW THE WAR DEPARTMENT disposed advantageously of some 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 yards of silk with which it found itself burdened when Mr. Hohenzollern reluctantly decided to call it a day and retire, furnishes an example of sales genius showing that on occasion your Uncle Sam can pull a business stunt in a manner that would do credit to the shrewdest private schemer for increased profits. This silk, it seems, did not present the fine and flossy appearance that silk usually has. It was a "gummy, oily, coarse-textured fabric" that looked and felt like burlap, and it bore the uninspiring name of "cartridge cloth," having been acquired by the Government for bags to hold the charges for projectiles fired from heavy artillery. Nevertheless it was "pure silk", every thread of it, a fact solemnly testified to by the National Bureau of Standards. But the possibility of disposing of this material at anything like the initial cost looked extremely discouraging, not to say entirely hopeless. Even the manufacturers who had made the material advised the Government had nothing could be done but sell it for what it would bring for use as bagging. How the thing was handled by a pepful sales manager is thus related by a writer in "Sales Management" (Chicago):

It's the Whirl that Does the Trick



Note the Helix at upper left. Note also the fact that the steam has a free and unobstructed passage—there are no baffle plates to retard the flow of steam and create back-pressure.

WATER in a live steam line is dangerous. It wastes cylinder oil, decreases the power of the engine, and may knock out a cylinder head. Oil in exhaust steam unfits it for use in direct feed-water heaters, or in heating and drying systems.

There are two ways of separating this water and oil from steam. One is by the harsh law of momentum and impact, which shakes or jars the water or oil from the steam, reducing the efficiency of the steam by creating back-pressure.

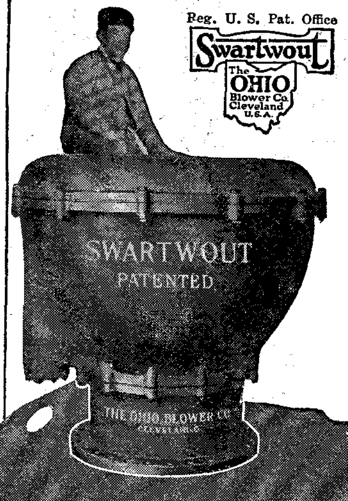
The second is the Swartwout way. A Helix or "cork-screw" (see inlet at left of upper illustration) gently imparts a whirling motion to the steam as it enters a Swartwout Separator or Exhaust Head. Centrifugal force throws any entrained matter outward to the walls whence it flows down to the receiving chamber. "It's the whirl that does the trick."

Swartwout Separators and Exhaust Heads will deliver steam that is 99% dry without creating any appreciable back-pressure. Built in sizes and types to fit conditions in any plant. The special-analysis cast-iron resists corrosion. Ask for bulletins giving the complete story.

The Ohio Blower Company
CLEVELAND, OHIO

In our branch offices and sales agencies, from coast to coast, will be found experienced and qualified sales-engineers to consult in regard to problems.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
Swartwout
The OHIO Blower Co. Cleveland U.S.A.



SWARTWOUT PATENTED
THE OHIO BLOWER CO CLEVELAND

SWARTWOUT STEAM SEPARATORS
are both engine-insurance and oil-economizers.

SWARTWOUT OIL SEPARATORS
make clean steam available for heating, drying and feed-water heating.

SWARTWOUT CAST IRON EXHAUST HEADS
protect your roofs and buildings by discharging dry steam only. All sizes up to 36 inch. Lower illustration shows 24-inch size.

HYDROMATIC TRAPS

FEED-WATER HEATERS

WATER LEVEL CONTROL VALVES

Swartwout
Steam Specialties

DENBY
MOTOR TRUCKS

THE combined cost of buying and operating Denby trucks is, we believe, the lowest of any trucks in the market today.

Denby Motor Truck Company
Detroit Michigan

TRADE MARK
Superior
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT
THE SUPERIOR UNDERWEAR CO.
PIQUA OHIO

Insist on this label. It is your guarantee for maximum value in fit, wear and comfort

You active out-o'-door men!

Get into Superior—the action union suit

Trailing a deer or trailing the dollars, you will find the going a heap easier in Superior. For Superior is the perfect union suit, built for action, built to give free play and sway to active muscles and active minds. Turn, twist, tussle in it—stoop, straddle, or stretch, there's no binding, gripping, wrinkling or bunching.

Go today to one of the Superior service stores and be fitted the Superior Comfort Way—by tape measure, not by "guess measure."

Write today for the Superior Underwear Guide containing actual samples of Superior underwear fabrics. The Superior Underwear Co., Piqua, Ohio.

There's a Superior for every purpose, person and purse—prices ranging from $2 to $15.

The never-say-die sales manager was Lieut. Colonel E. E. Garrison of the Salvage Board of the Ordnance Department. He insisted, backed by a practical silk man that he called to his aid, that a small amount of labor and expense would transform the rough fabric into a product that would find ready sale and would command a much higher price on the market. The upshot of the matter was that allotments of the cartridge cloth in its raw state were turned over to reputable silk mills in the New York district for a series of experiments. When in due course, several of the leading fashionable dressmakers of the country were called in to view the result there was a series of exclamations to the tune, "Oh, where can I obtain some of that material?"

What has been done was to, first of all, "boil off" the gum and oil that had been responsible for the rough, gummy appearance of the cartridge cloth and then by bleaching and processing to obtain a smooth fabric of the color and texture of pongee silk Palm Beach cloth. Not content with this adventure in demonstrational work, the Federal Government's impromptu sales manager drafted his secretary as a manikin and attired the young lady in the gown made of the new-found material.

As soon as dye tests had proven that the material could be placed on the market in all the shades and colors demanded by public taste, it was evident that this heavy warp silk would find a tremendous market for wearing apparel for both men and women, but Lieut. Col. Garrison did not rest on his honors by any means. You see, he faced the problem of opening a market not merely for material of the weight and finish ideally adapted to personal raiment but for other weaves as well. Indeed, the Government's stock, varied to conform to the necessity for cartridge cloth of different weights for projectiles of different sizes, comprises five different grades of fabric with two of three different weaves in each grade. So the sales strategist proceeded to convince himself that not only would his pet material dye fast but that it would print perfectly. Thereupon he set out to convince the trade -- and it proved no difficult task--that this silken material is ideal for use as hangings, furniture coverings, printed tapestries and all upholstery uses.

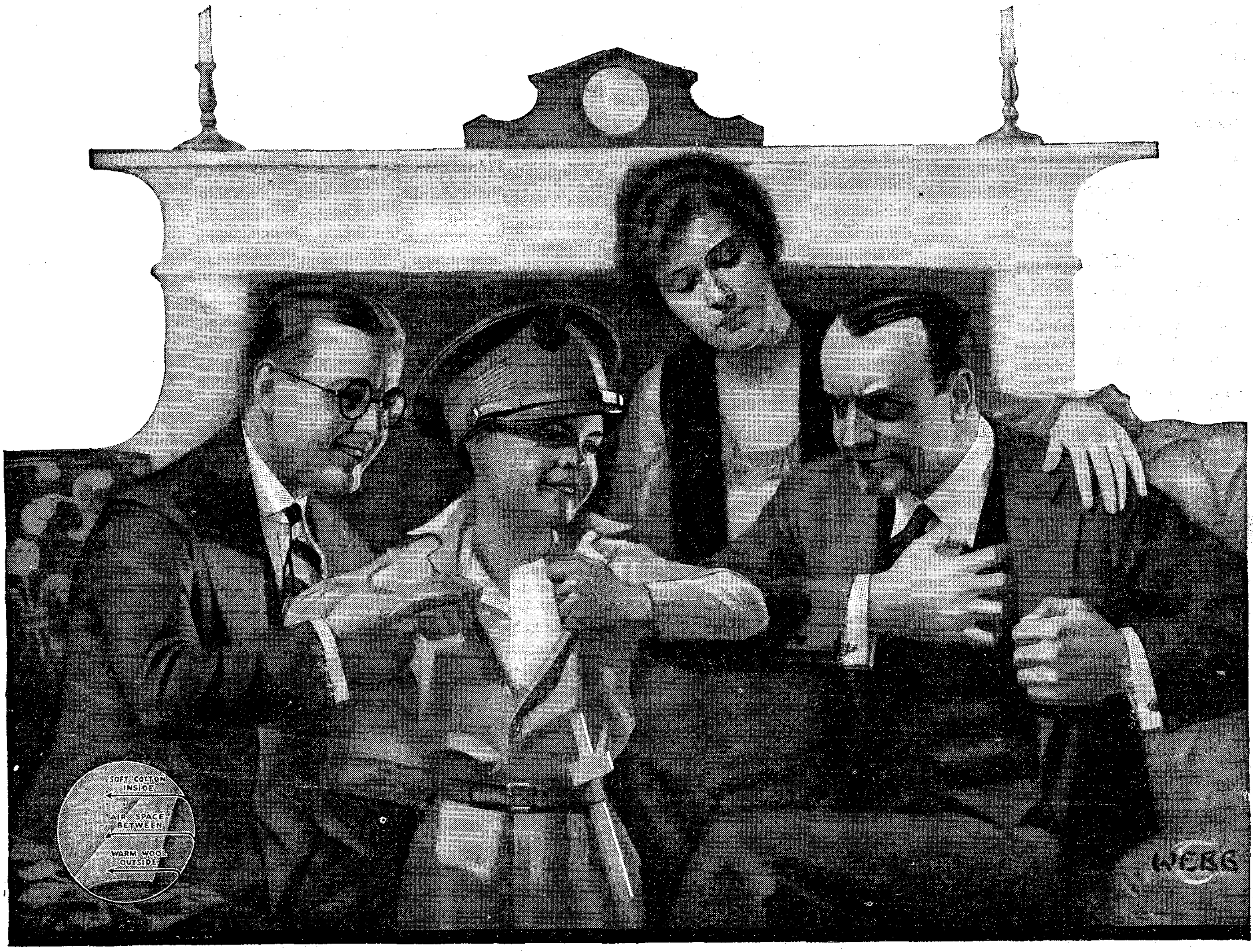
Considered merely as a spurt in selling to move a baffling surplus, the spectacle of the adventure with "Army Ordnance Silk" is significant enough but it finds parallel to the problems of the everyday sales manager in that the market that has been revealed has every appearance of being a permanent one. Uncle Sam's interest, of course, is limited to the disposition of the cloth on hand or such portion of it as the Army does not want to retain for its own use but qualified business men who have had a peep at the samples declare that if, as claimed, this new fabric can be manufactured commercially at prices to compare with the various light-weight fabrics now in vogue for masculine summer attire, "sport clothes" for both sexes, etc., there is every reason to suppose that it will have a permanent place in the category of popular textiles. Incidentally this little flyer on the part of Uncle Sam's salvage selling organization goes to prove that a marketing manager in prospecting for new uses for his product may unwittingly spring the combination that will open to him the door of export demand. When certain foreign business interests, catering to trade in the tropics, heard of the miracle that had been worked with U. S. cartridge cloth they

(Continued on Page 75.)

Duofold

Health Underwear

for Men, Women *and* Children



A TWO-FOLD FABRIC

A thin Layer of Fine Wool *Outside*—for WARMTH
A thin Layer of Soft Cotton *Inside*—for COMFORT

And an Air Space between.

All the warmth of wool without any irritation, because *the wool doesn't touch the skin.* Furthermore, the layer of wool on the outside absorbs and evaporates bodily moisture from the layer of cotton next to the skin, thus *keeping the body and garment dry.*

Keeps you *warm outdoors and comfortable indoors* and *protects against catching cold.*

The principle is like that of a storm window where two thin layers of glass with air space between keep out the cold better than one very thick pane. Or like the double wall of a house.

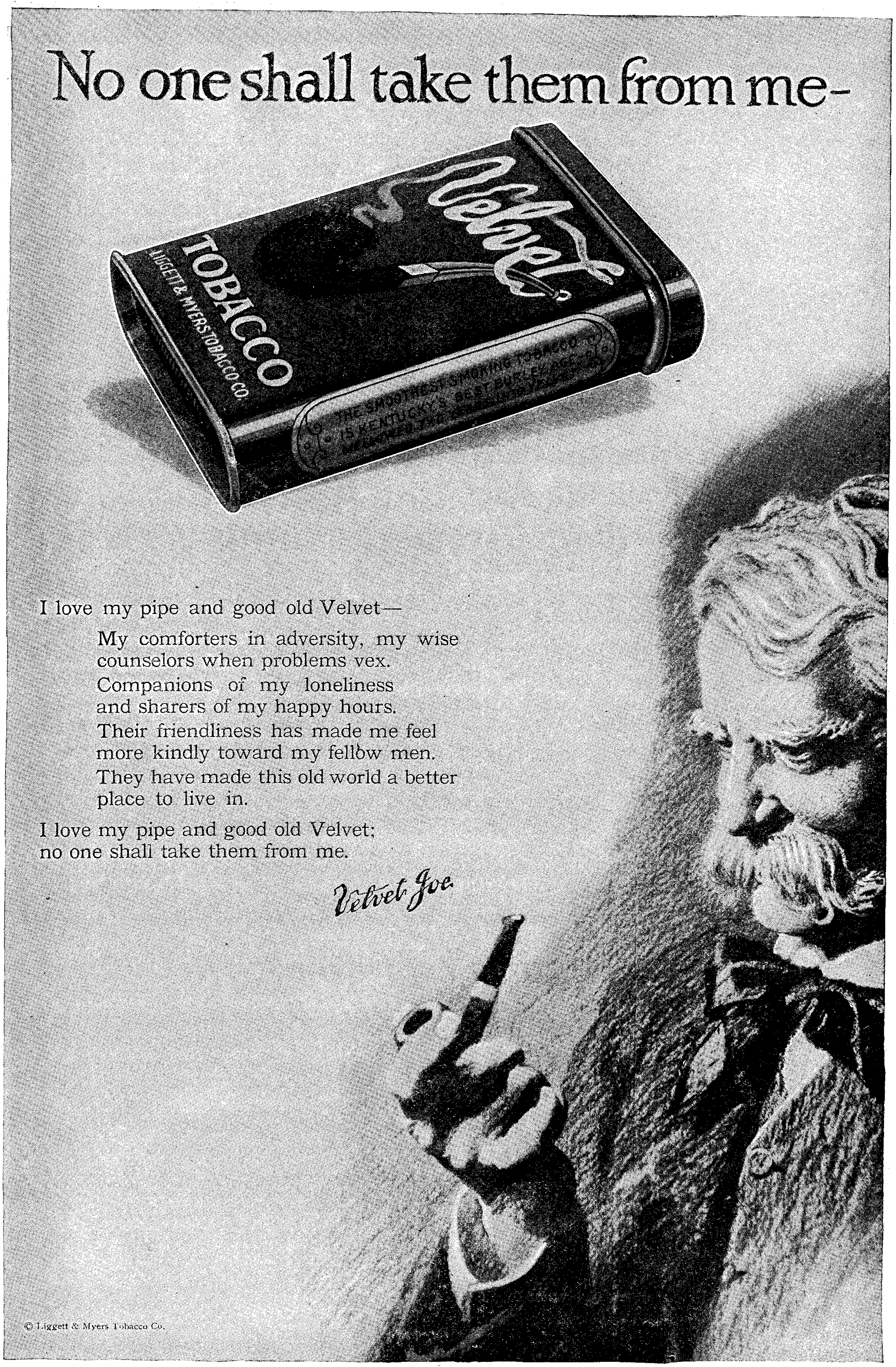
Duofold is also made with two thin layers of Cotton, using the same principle. This provides greater protection against cold than plain cotton underwear.

Try a winter of it—for the whole family. It's a splendid investment in *Health, Warmth* and *Comfort.*

At most good stores. If your dealer hasn't it, write us.

Duofold Health Underwear Company, Mohawk, N.Y.

YEAR 'ROUND COMFORT: DUOFOLD HEALTH UNDERWEAR IN WINTER
ROCKINCHAIR UNDERWEAR IN SUMMER


Velvet
TOBACCO
LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.
THE SMOOTHEST SMOKING TOBACCO
IS KENTUCKY'S BEST BURLEY

No one shall take them from me—

I love my pipe and good old Velvet—
My comforters in adversity, my wise
counselors when problems vex.
Companions of my loneliness
and sharers of my happy hours.
Their friendliness has made me feel
more kindly toward my fellow men.
They have made this old world a better
place to live in.
I love my pipe and good old Velvet;
no one shall take them from me.

Velvet Joe

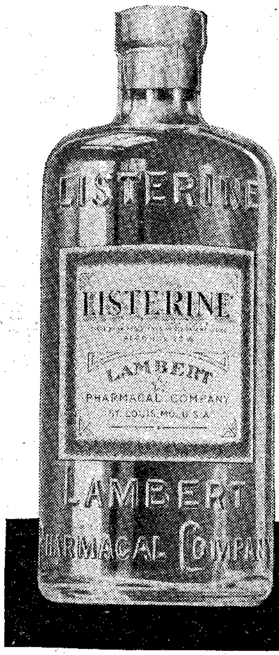
© Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

offered to take the entire stock with the idea of converting it into raiment for tropical and sub-tropical wear but for various reasons this offer has not been accepted.

When it was announced that the Government was ready to negotiate for the disposition of the cartridge cloth in its raw state several "bargain hunters" were among those who journeyed to Washington. On the presumption that they were dealing with an unsophisticated Army officer these prospective buyers urged that they could not afford to pay more than the most nominal price for the cloth. Asked if it would not be possible to "boil out" the greasy content they answered "Oh, my, no." Then blandly did the sales executive, who was not a professional army man but a silk man of many years' experience, owner of a large silk mill, remove from his desk several specimens of the goods and ask the buyers if they recognized them. The samples were test specimens obtained by these very buyers as the outcome of experiments which they had been quietly conducting in contemplation of making a bid for the goods. Which anecdote will serve in part to explain why the Government rejected, as inadequate, all the bids it obtained in July.

SOME PERSONAL GLIMPSES AT THE AMERICAN TYPEWRITER

ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTED MEMBERS of the community, especially of the business community, is this same ubiquitous little writing machine which came into unusual prominence, the other day, in connection with new methods of printing made necessary by the printers' "mass vacation." The impress of the typewriter's personality is on our national life, in spite of the comparatively short time it has been with us. Time was that he who wrote a business letter found himself forced to "take his pen in hand," and with this humble instrument inscribe his thoughts slowly and with much labor. The effort often produced a result that filled the unfortunate who had to read it with anguish and a desire to commit violence. But the modern business man does not so. He calls in a lovely young lady with fluffy hair and very nimble fingers and tells her rapidly what he wants to say to Jones, Smith and Robinson. She takes this down expertly in shorthand and with many clicks and the intermittent chiming of a tiny bell transcribes it on a wondrous and intricate machine called a typewriter. But letter writing is not the only thing to which the useful typewriter is adapted. The little machine with the click and the chime and the fluffy girl operator are now in a fair way to supersede the ponderous and awe-inspiring typesetting machine. When the printer quits his job and goes on a "vacation," the man who



LISTERINE
THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

The prompt application of Listerine to accidental wounds is a precautionary measure against infection.

Listerine is valuable as a lotion in eruptive or irritated conditions of the skin.

Manufactured only by
Lambert Pharmacal Company
St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

"MASTERS"

Masters of the musical art made your records. It takes a master instrument to play them correctly—artistically.

THE
IV-A-TONE
REPRODUCER

embodies an entirely new principle.

Improves the finest phonograph.

The increase in efficiency and tone quality which it gives to the best phonograph fulfills the long felt need for better musical reproduction.

A striking feature of the IV-A-TONE Reproducer is its power to reproduce the delicate tone shadings and overtone quite beyond the range of the ordinary reproducer.

The IV-A-TONE accomplishes depth of tone and unusual fullness, retaining withal the brilliance so necessary for true reproduction. It is sensitive to the most dainty phrasings in the record.

Your records contain many gems and hidden beauties which the IV-A-TONE will reveal.

One enthusiastic owner writes—

"I received your IV-A-TONE Reproducer in perfect condition and am more than pleased with it. In using your reproducer my records possess a new charm, and your claims for it are fully justified. I am especially pleased with its separation of tone principle in ensemble numbers and its faithful reproduction of the human voice."

The IV-A-TONE Reproducer
Truly a Master Instrument

Designed for
Victor, Columbia, Sonora, Edison with Attachment, and others.
Easily installed.

Price: Nickel Finish, $10
Gold Finish, $15

Send check or money order. The IV-A-TONE Reproducer will be sent you postpaid and insured. Keep it ten days, then if you are willing to part with it we will accept its return and refund your money in full.

NEWTON & Co.
Sole Agents for the U. S. A.
Scribner Building
597 Fifth Ave., New York

has anything to print asks the fluffy operator to "click" it out on the typewriter. Then a picture is taken of the typewritten matter and a plate is made therefrom that will print as well as type does. It is all very simple. This new use for the typewriter adds to the debt the world owes C.Latham Sholes,the inventor of the first really practical writing machine.So common has the typewriter now become that one seldom stops to reflect on the wonder of that achievement. It took place no longer ago than 1868, in which year for the first time in history the typewriter was made to render rapid and efficient service, in the midst of an exciting political campaign. A writer in "The Office Economist" (Jamestown, N. Y.), quoting from a paper read before a recent convention of the National Shorthand Reporters' Association by Charles E. Weller, gives a brief account of the making of the first Sholes typewriter. We are told that Mr. Weller is the only person now living, of the small group who watched the construction of that machine,from the conception of the idea to its final embodiment in a material form. Mr. Weller describes his first meeting with Mr. Sholes as follows:

"I found him, in company with a gentleman explaining a little piece of mechanism on the table before them, the base of which consisted of a piece of pine board, above which, supported by wooden pegs,was a ring rudely fashioned out of wood with a jack-knife. On the edge of this were set four other pegs supporting a circular piece of glass; on the side of the ring was pivoted a small brass bar about two inches in length, on the upper end of which was cut the letter 'w.'

"Beneath this bar and on the wooden base was affixed an ordinary Morse telegraph key, arranged in such a manner that by striking the round button end of the key the type bar was quickly thrown up against the circular piece of glass above. By holding a piece of carbon paper with a piece of white paper against the piece of glass and moving it slowly with one hand while the key was being struck rapidly with the other hand a regular and perfect line of w's was produced. — Such was the creative vision of the first mind in the reproduction of the automatic writing machine or typewriter.

"Within the next few days,Mr. Sholes, acting upon the ideas suggested in this letter 'w' machine, produced the first model of a typewriter. The patent for this machine is dated July 14, 1868 and is granted to C. Latham Sholes, Carlos Glidden and Samuel W. Soule of Milwaukee, Wis.

"The device is described as a new and useful improvement in typewriting machines. To quote from the application, one is able to gain a moderate idea of the crudity and yet the inventive genius that is demonstrated by the machine. 'Our invention relates to that class of machines designed to write with types instead of a pen, and the

(Continued on Page 78.)

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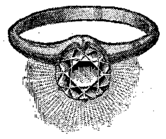

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This genuine one carat diamond is of fine brillancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded unless entirely satisfied. Our price direct to you............ **$145**

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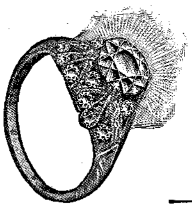
Fine blue white perfectly cut diamond, embedded in solid platinum. Ring is handsomely hand-carved in Grecian design.

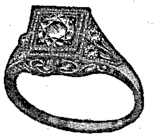
Ladies' All Platinum Diamond Ring
$280

Six blue white perfectly cut diamonds set on sides of the ring. Large center stone is fine blue-white color, perfectly cut and of exceptional brilliancy. Ring is exquisitely hand-carved and pierced.



Ladies' All Platinum Diamond Ring
$415

Perfectly cut, blue white diamond in center and sixteen small diamonds embedded in solid platinum ring in a rich lace work design—exquisitely carved and pierced.



Ladies' Diamond Ring—White Gold
$125

Perfectly cut, blue white diamond,mounted in richly carved and pierced white gold ring; 4 small perfectly cut diamonds on sides.

A Few Weights and Prices of Other Diamond Rings.

3/8 carat	$ 50.00	1½ carats	$ 217.00
½ carat	73.00	2 carats	530.00
¾ carat	108.00	3 carats	795.00

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If desired, rings will be sent to your **bank** or any **Express Co.** with privilege of examination. Our diamond guarantee for full value for all time goes with every purchase.

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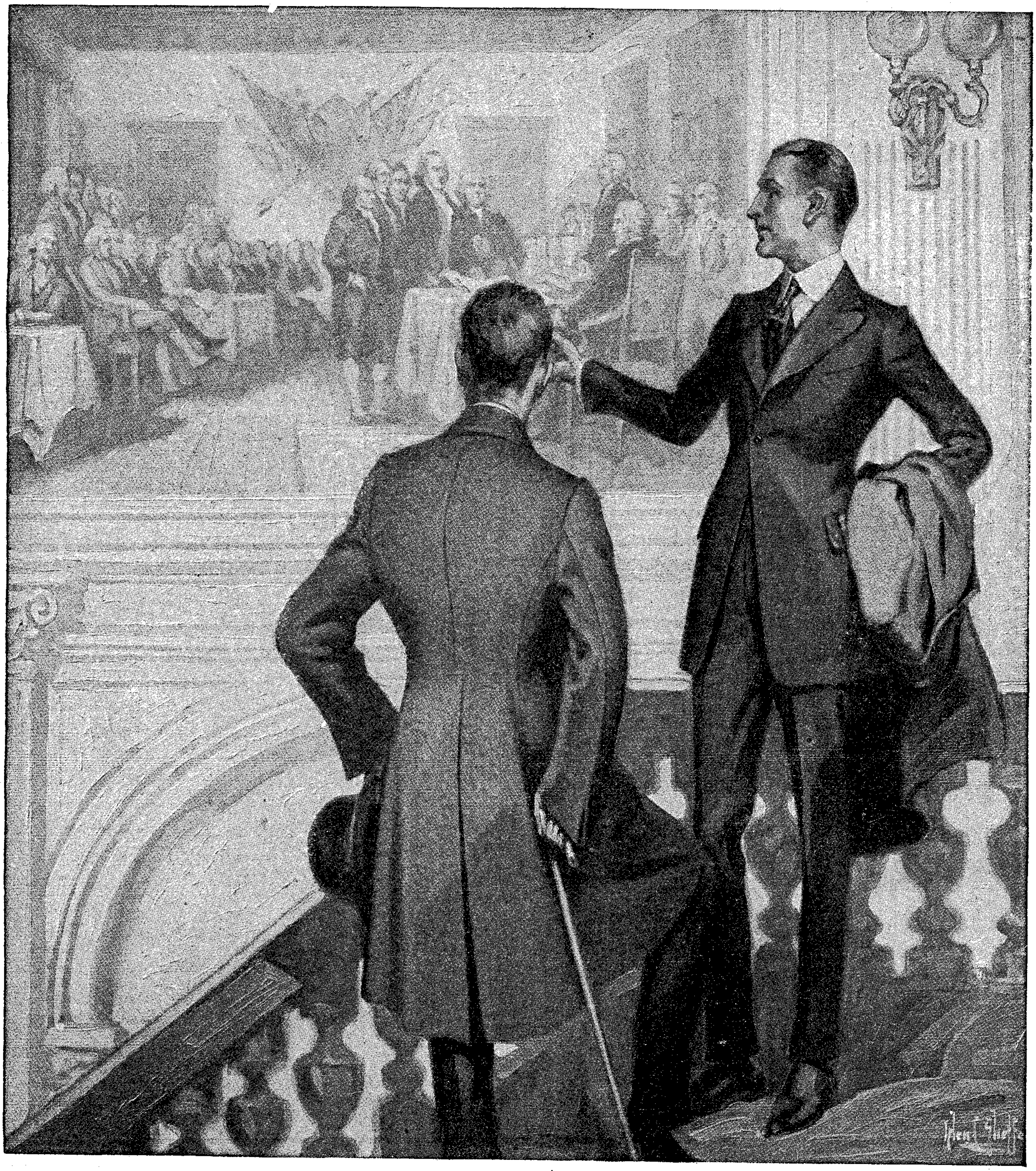


DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Independence of thought and action, declared in 1776, is an attribute typically American. In the matter of clothes, no man *need* accept less than the full expression of his preferences as to fabric, color, pattern, style, fit and tailoring.

At the sign of
Ye Jolly Little Tailor

Ed. V. Price & Co.
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

PERSONAL TAILORS TO "THOROBRED" MEN EVERYWHERE—NO READY MADE CLOTHES
OUR DEALER IN YOUR LOCALITY IS *YOUR* GATEWAY TO THIS UNSURPASSED TAILORING SERVICE

Clothes that invariably inspire the question—

Who's Your Tailor?
TRADE MARK REG'D 1906 BY ED. V. PRICE & CO.

Two Machines in One

YOU FIND BOTH

ONLY IN THE

ELECTRIC SWEEPER-VAC

It combines with unusually powerful *Suction* a *properly* speeded

MOTOR·DRIVEN·BRUSH

And it can be used as a plain

Suction Cleaner

to clean by Air alone, or as a

Combination Cleaner

to clean by both Air and Motor Driven Brush.

If you are in doubt which type of vacuum cleaner to buy, insist on the Electric Sweeper-Vac.

ONE TURN OF THAT LEVER gives you whichever type you may wish to choose, and all in one cleaner at the price of one.

Ask us to send you free the most elaborate book ever written on Vacuum Cleaners.

Pneuvac Company, Worcester, Mass.
DEPT. 1

nature and principle of our improvement consists of a circular annular stick, crowded with slots and grooves to hold and guide the type bar, a corrective groove around the periphery of the disk, to hold, support and guide the pivots of the type bars.'

"It will be noticed that the device described contains the features which are contained in the type-bar machines of to-day. The construction of this first machine was carried on in a little shop in Milwaukee known as the Kleinstruber machine shop.

"At the time of this early invention, Mr. Weller was preparing for a position as a court stenographer, and because of a personal friendship and in order to demonstrate its practical work Mr. Sholes promised the first machine that would leave the shop to Mr. Weller.

"From the time of the production of the first machine up to the present efficiency of any modern make, the advance of the typewriter as a labor-saving, time-eliminating device has been remarkable. During the course of this progress, there have occurred several interesting instances.

"In the construction of the early machines, it was thought necessary to use very thin paper to get a satisfactory impression so that the type would first strike the paper and get its impression through the paper from the ink ribbon passing over it."

As is too often the case with other men who give the world great inventions, Mr. Sholes failed to reap any large pecuniary reward as a result of his achievement. About the only satisfaction he ever derived from his invention, aside from the knowledge that his labors had been crowned with success, was that he lived long enough to hear himself referred to as "the father of the typewriter." The inventor's life is sketched briefly as follows:

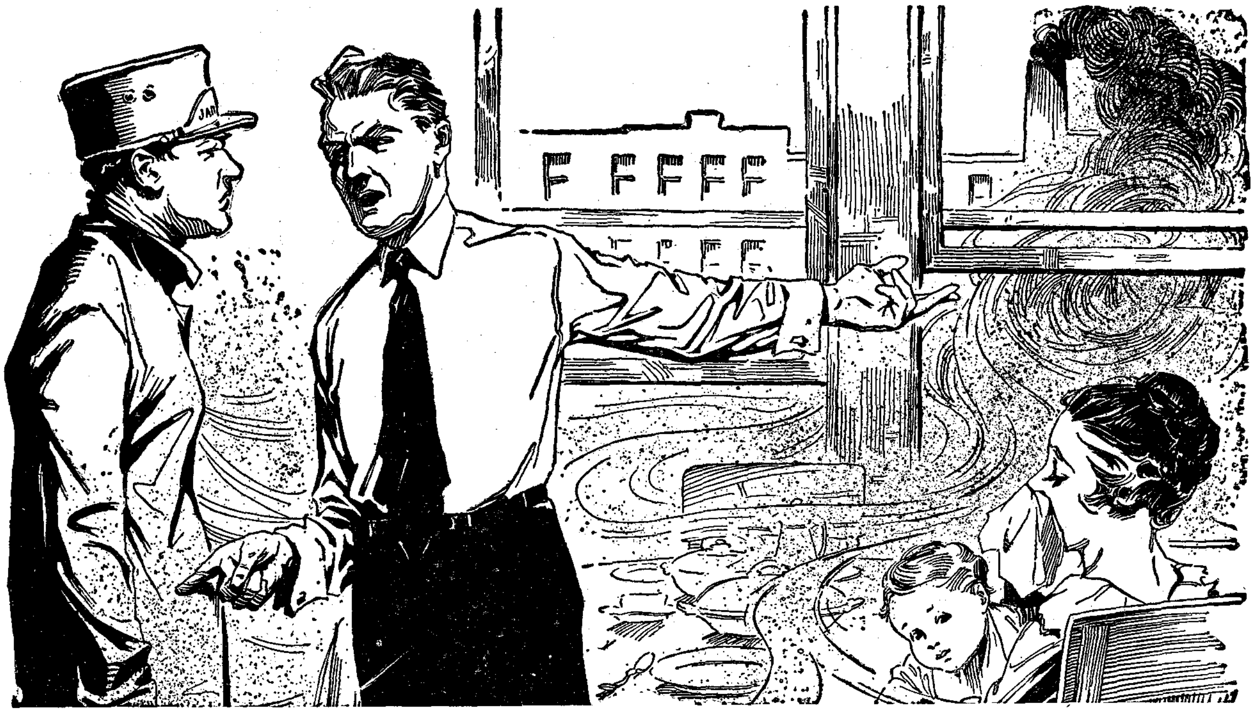
"Christopher Latham Sholes was born in Columbia County, Pa., February 14, 1819. At the age of fourteen young Sholes was apprenticed to the editor of the 'Intelligencer,' Danville, Pa., to learn the printing trade. But at the age of 18 he determined to join his brother at Green Bay, Wis. A year later, when but 19 years of age he took charge of the House Journal of the Territorial Legislature and carried it to Philadelphia, a long journey at that time, to have it printed. At the age of twenty he went to Madison and there took charge of the Wisconsin 'Inquirer,' and in 1840, at the age of 21 edited the Southport, afterwards the Kenosha 'Telegraph'. Four years later he became postmaster. During his residence in Milwaukee later he became postmaster of that city and afterward was appointed Commissioner of Public Works, and Collector of Customs. He was for a long time editor of the Milwaukee 'Daily Sentinel' and the 'News'.

"While he was holding the office of Collector of Customs, in 1866, he became interested with an old friend named Soule, in the making of a machine for consecutive numbering, especially on bank notes and pages of blank books. At this time his attention was directed to an article published in an English journal regarding writing by a mechanical device.

"From that moment he devoted his whole time and thought to the idea which has given the world the typewriter."

KEWANEE

Smokeless Boilers—Burn *Any* Coal



Sweet picture isn't it? And it's a true picture of just what is going to happen in this city if owners of big buildings don't install boilers that will burn any old coal.

The boilers that are raising all this fuss may have been pretty good boilers in the days gone by when they could be "milk fed" on special kinds of coal. Now they must use anything they can get and so have contracted "stomach complaint," and can't digest their food—and this muss is the result.

Owners of big buildings used to phone the coal man and say: "Send me twenty tons of so-and-so." Now they call on him and say: "For the love of Mike *send me some coal.*" They can't pick what they want—not any more. They have to take what they can get.

So it is up to you building owners to be dead sure that your boilers are not the finicky kind that insist on being fed nice genteel coal. You must have a boiler with a solid steel digestion that will *burn any coal you can get anywhere.*

That boiler is the Kewanee Smokeless—built solidly of *Steel*—and the Kewanee has been burning every kind of coal without waste for years and years.

For heating Schools, Apartments, Churches, Hotels, Factories, Garages, Large Residences, Theatres, etc.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY

KEWANEE, ILLINOIS

Steel Heating Boilers, Radiators, Tanks, Water Heating Garbage Burners

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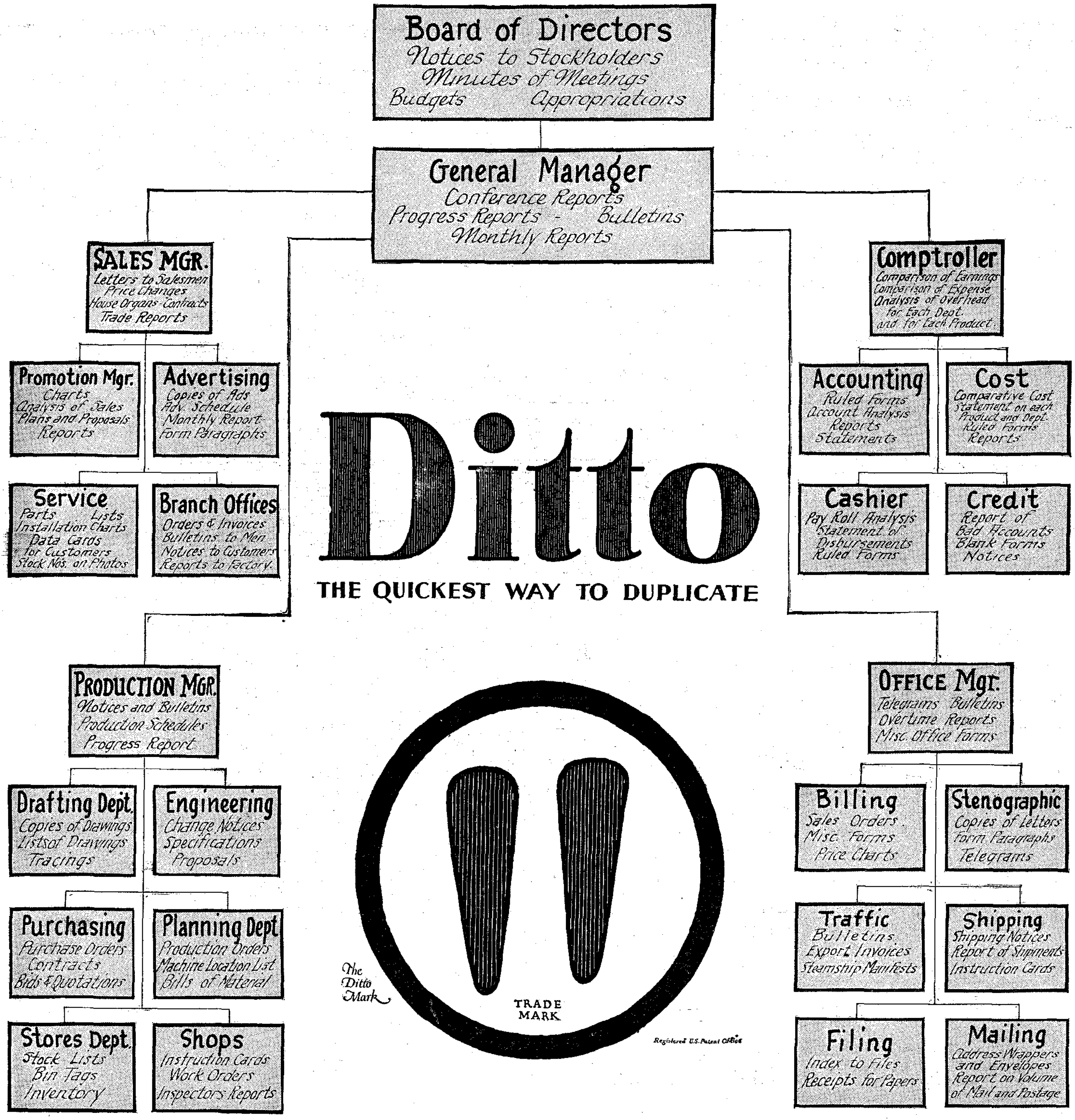
Board of Directors
Notices to Stockholders
Minutes of Meetings
Budgets Appropriations
General Manager
Conference Reports
Progress Reports - Bulletins
Monthly Reports
SALES MGR.
Letters to Salesmen
Price Changes
House Organs - Contracts
Trade Reports
Promotion Mgr.
Charts
Analysis of Sales
Plans and Proposals
Reports
Advertising
Copies of Ads
Adv. Schedule
Monthly Report
Form Paragraphs
Service
Parts Lists
Installation Charts
Data Cards
for Customers
Stock Nos. on Photos
Branch Offices
Orders & Invoices
Bulletins to Men
Notices to Customers
Reports to Factory.
Comptroller
Comparison of Earnings
Comparison of Expense
Analysis of Overhead
for Each Dept.
and for Each Product.
Accounting
Ruled Forms
Account Analysis
Reports
Statements
Cost
Comparative Cost
Statement on each
Product and Dept.
Ruled Forms
Reports
Cashier
Pay Roll Analysis
Statement of
Disbursements
Ruled Forms
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Report of
Bad Accounts
Blank Forms
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THE QUICKEST WAY TO DUPLICATE
PRODUCTION MGR.
Notices and Bulletins
Production Schedules
Progress Report
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Change Notices
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Purchase Orders
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Production Orders
Machine Location List
Bills of Material
Stores Dept.
Stock Lists
Bin Tags
Inventory
Shops
Instruction Cards
Work Orders
Inspectors Reports
OFFICE Mgr.
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Misc. Office Forms
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Report of Shipments
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Receipts for Papers
Mailing
Address Wrappers
and Envelopes
Report on Volume
of Mail and Postage
The Ditto Mark
TRADE MARK
Registered U.S. Patent Office

What is DITTO? Do you know?
Maybe you thought it was a circular letter device. Well, it isn't.

Does Your Business Chart This Way?

On this page is charted a typical manufacturing organization, showing the logical functions of *DITTO* in each department.

There are many other uses besides these listed where *DITTO* will show a big saving over other manifolding methods.

DITTO is the modern method of inter-organization communication. Wherever more than four and less than one hundred copies are required, *DITTO* is swiftest and cheapest.

Call in the *DITTO* Man and ask him to show you where *DITTO* can save money for you. Or send for the *DITTO* Book on your business letterhead.

Duplicator Manufacturing Company, Chicago
Offices in All Principal Cities

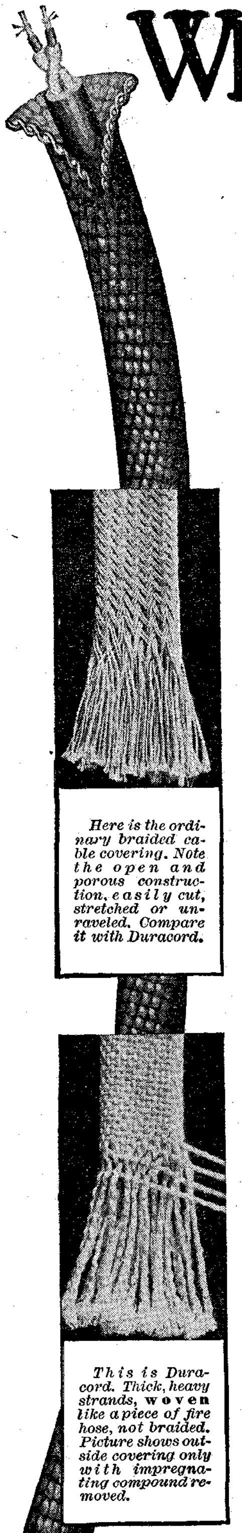
HE LIKES BULL HEADS TOO WELL TO EAT THEM

BUT FEW, IF ANY, OF THE NUMEROUS FOLLOWERS of the late genial, if somewhat prolix, Izaak Walton hold the bullhead in high regard as a fish. As a matter of fact, they often speak of this member of the piscatorial family in a depreciatory, if not a downright disrespectful manner. This is no doubt largely due to the bullhead's lack of personal beauty, and also, perhaps, because of his phenomenal tenacity of purpose, a trait that but rarely makes its possessor popular. Now and then, however, somebody rises up and proclaims that of all the fish that swim the waters the bullhead is his favorite. Such a one is Don Marquis, who conducts a funny "colyum" in the New York "Sun" and has written a book of essays on several vital subjects, entitled "Prefaces," (Appleton & Co., New York) in which he sets forth what he has to say about fishing and fish, particularly bullheads, under the title, "Preface to a Book of Fishhooks." In this production the author explains, among many other things, that his idea of fishing is to "put all the exertion up to the fish." Only fish that are ambitious and willing to take advantage of such opportunities as come their way appeal to him, he says in effect, and the reason he is so fond of the bullhead is that "bullheads know their business and will hook themselves more completely and competently than any other fish." He continues:

"A bullhead will swallow the worm, the hook, and the lead sinker, a part of the line, and then grumble because he hasn't been able to eat the float and the pole. And you can leave it all up to him. You can sit in the shade and watch the float bobbing and jerking about in the serene consciousness that he will do a good job. When he pulls the pole itself out of the socket of earth into which you have jabbed the butt end of it, then is the time to interfere and bring him to land. Don't hold the pole yourself; it is too much trouble."

It is a fact reasonably well known that fish prefer to spend their lives in the water. They leave their favorite element reluctantly, and if forced to remain on dry land for more than a few minutes most of them curl up and die. Not so the bullhead. Mr. Marquis says:

"Being out of the water doesn't make much difference to the average bullhead. We don't suppose he could stand it more than two or three days, unless there was a damp wind blowing, but a few hours more or less are nothing to him. After having eaten as much of



Here is the ordinary braided cable covering. Note the open and porous construction, easily cut, stretched or unraveled. Compare it with Duracord.

This is Duracord. Thick, heavy strands, woven like a piece of fire hose, not braided. Picture shows outside covering only with impregnating compound removed.

What a *woven* covering means to portable electric cord

PORTABLE electric cord is only as good as the covering that protects it. What kind do you choose—a thin strand, braided covering—or Duracord?

Duracord is different. It has a covering of thick, heavy strands *woven* like fire hose. It can be battered and pounded and abused and stands up as no other cord will.

DURACORD
TRADE-MARK

In laboratory tests it resisted the pounding of heavy hammers, twenty times longer than ordinary braided cord. It stood fifteen times the abrasion of ordinary cord. In actual use it has proved itself so many times superior to other cords as to be a positive economy.

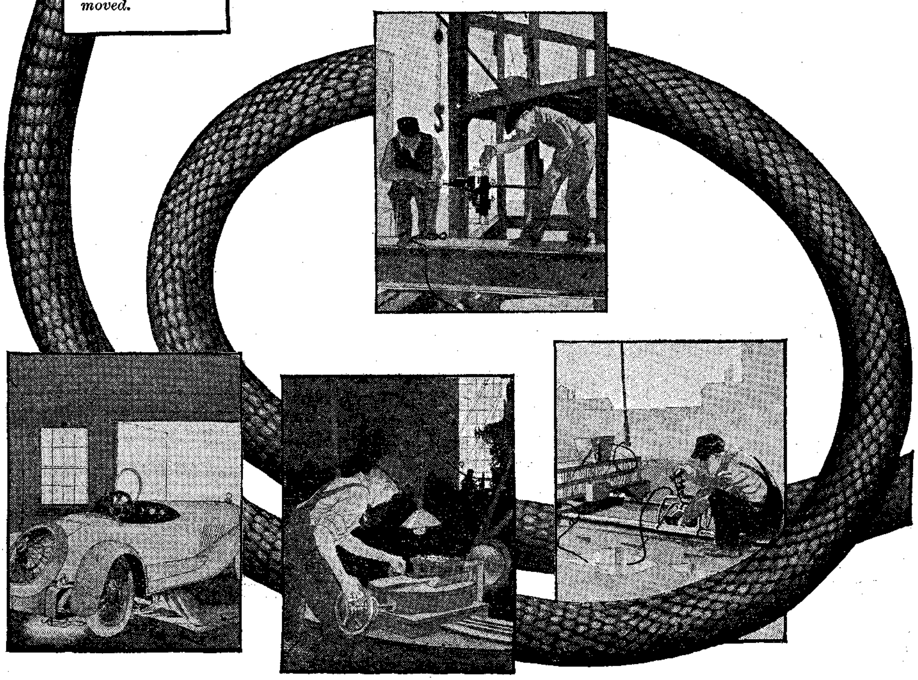
Shipbuilders, manufacturing plants of all kinds, theatres, mines, railroads, etc., are specifying Duracord wherever a portable electric cord is required to withstand hard service.

Duracord will save you money—it will make money for you if you use it in your product. But don't buy it till you see for yourself why it is so good.

Send for samples of Duracord and ordinary cord—test them, compare them in every way. Ask your electrical jobber about Duracord or write us.

TUBULAR WOVEN FABRIC COMPANY
Pawtucket, R. I

Makers of Duraduct the flexible non-metallic conduit, and tubular woven fabrics of all kinds.



"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers for Thanksgiving

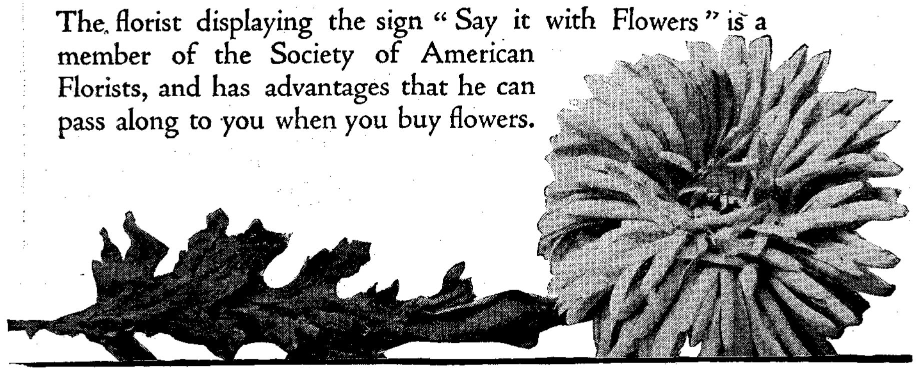
Whose Birthday comes in
DECEMBER
SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT
1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30 31

LET flowers express your thankfulness for those friendships you hold dear. Send Thanksgiving Day greetings of flowers. Chrysanthemums were never so gorgeous, such glowing tokens of prosperity and peace as this year. In fact, all flowers seem to anticipate this season's wonderful message.

Make your home bright with flowers and growing plants. The selection your florist has to offer is now particularly beautiful.

Your local florist, within a few hours, can deliver fresh flowers in any city or town in the United States and Canada through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service.

The florist displaying the sign "Say it with Flowers" is a member of the Society of American Florists, and has advantages that he can pass along to you when you buy flowers.



your fishing tackle as you will permit him to have before interfering, you might think that he would be a little dejected. But not so. You go to take the hook out of him, and he rushes at you and horns you, with a queer purring noise, and shows every disposition to fight it out on land.

"And he seldom knows when he is dead. Often in the course of a day we have caught a bushel or so of bullheads and thrown them into the back of the buggy and driven home with them, five or six miles, maybe. Arrived at home we would find them stiff and caked with dried mud and dust, and to all appearances dead, having been out of the water and jogging along in the hot afternoon sun for a couple of hours. But throw them into a barrel of water, and in a few minutes they were swimming around as if nothing had happened, grinning over the top of the barrel and begging for more worms and hooks and lead sinkers."

Mr. Marquis informs us that several friends of his who have read his "Preface to a Book of Fishhooks" scout his statements regarding the bullhead's ability to live out of water for several hours. He attributes this to their lack of knowledge of the ways of bullheads. He says he might have told a far more incredible but equally true story of a particular bullhead, and then he goes on to relate an experience he had, when he was a boy, with a bullhead which he tamed and named Mr. Hoskins. He says:

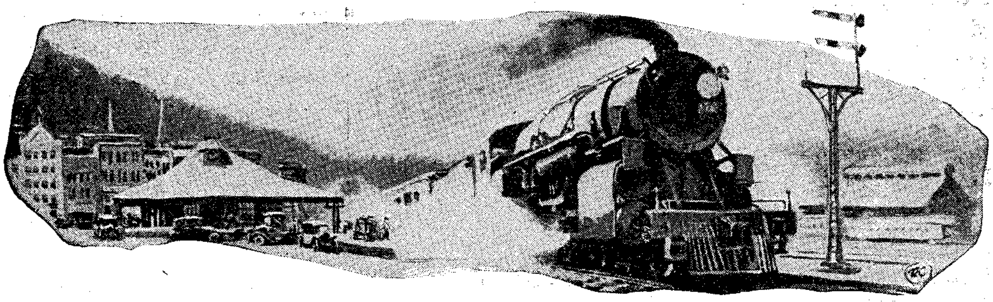
"Mr. Hoskins dwelt in an old wash boiler under a maple tree. And it was beneath this maple tree that we used to feed all our other animals every morning---a black dog, a crow, a black and orange cat, a brown dog called Gustavus Adolphus and an owl known as the Duchess de Montpensier. At that time, and in that place, the village butcher would give one a whole basketful of scraps and bones for a dime; the dogs, the cat, the crow and the Duchess would range themselves, solemnly expectant, in a row under the maple tree and catch the bits of meat we tossed to them in their mouths or beaks, no animal stepping out of his or her place in line and no animal offering to bite or peck its neighbor.

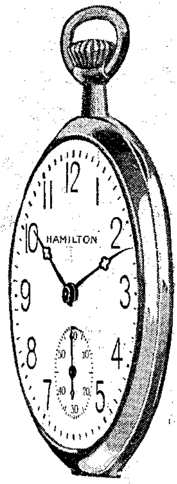
"Mr. Hoskins, the bullhead, would come to the surface of the water and peer with one eye over the rim of the boiler, watching these proceedings closely. At first he watched them grouchily, we thought. A bullhead, however, is somewhat handicapped in the expression of the lighter and gayer emotions; his face is so constructed that even if he feels otherwise than gloomy and ill-humored he cannot show it. But as the spring wore into summer it seemed to us that Mr. Hoskins was getting friendlier, somehow. One day we tossed him a piece of meat and he snapped at it. After that we ranged the other beasts in a circle around the wash boiler, and if Gustavus Adolphus or the Duchess de Montpensier missed a piece of meat it fell to Mr. Hoskins. In ten days Mr. Hoskins could catch as well as any of them.

"One morning we were alarmed to see that Mr. Hoskins's boiler had been overturned during the night, no doubt by some thirsty cow. He seemed dead when we picked him up and we dug a hole in the ground and threw him into it. But

Hamilton Watch

"The Watch of Railroad Accuracy"





"On Time"

When your train roars in "on time," it means that every part of a great organization has worked with precision and fidelity to a schedule.

That is the sort of unfailing accuracy we have learned to expect of railroad men. And that is what they, in turn, expect of the timekeepers they carry—unfailing accuracy.

It's because of the remarkable accuracy of the Hamilton Watch, even under the trying conditions of railroading, that Hamilton time more than any other is used on America's railroads.

When you get your Hamilton, you can always rely upon the time it tells you. The more exacting your schedule, the more your Hamilton will help you to be "on time."

A Hamilton Watch makes the ideal gift. On any occasion, when a gift of any sort is to be made, a Hamilton Watch is fitting and appropriate. There's no finer present for one you love, no more fitting reward for worth-while achievement.

Hamilton cases, like Hamilton movements, reflect in their beauty the craft of master workmen.

Your jeweler will be glad to show you some of the many Hamiltons. There's a model for everyone, with prices from $36.00 to $185.00. Movements, $19.00 (in Canada $20.50) and up.

Let us send you "The Timekeeper." It's an interesting little book that tells the story of Hamilton, and illustrates the various models with prices.

HAMILTON WATCH COMPANY
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Regulations require that Conductor and Engineer compare time before the start of each run. That's what Conductor J. County and Engineer E. T. Reed, who together run the same Erie train, are shown doing. They both carry Hamilton Watches. The accuracy of their Hamiltons has helped both men to a reputation for precise and punctual service.

ZELNICKER Ever-Tyte
The Piston Ring
for All Engines

More Power
Guaranteed

With ZELNICKER Ever-Tyte Piston Rings you get maximum power from minimum fuel and oil. Its six point circular expansion makes absolute all-'round contact with the cylinder wall. By means of Zelnicker's Patented Right Angle Interlock, three piston rings are combined into one.

Their operation is unfailing because their principle is true.

Result, you get decreased friction and big increase in power.

Every fraction of power from every explosion is conserved.

Behind every ZELNICKER Ever-Tyte Piston Ring is a frank, liberal, ironclad guarantee. Read and compare it with others. Expert repair men know its superiority.

Order From Your Dealer

THE EVER TIGHT PISTON
RING COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MO.

ZELNICKER Ever-Tyte
The right angle INTERLOCK is your safeguard
3 RINGS LOCKED IN ONE
PISTON RING

Read
The
Guaranty Bond

GUARANTY BOND

We guarantee ZELNICKER Ever Tyte Piston Rings to produce higher compression, develop more power, and use less fuel and lubricating oil, you to be the sole judge.

We will refund the full purchase price to any purchaser upon the return of the rings if they fail to give absolute satisfaction within a period of twelve months from date of installation.

THE EVER TIGHT PISTON RING CO ST. LOUIS
No. 987,523
PRES.

before we had him covered a sudden summer rain came up and we sought shelter. It was a drenching rain; when it was over, a couple of hours later, we returned to Mr. Hoskins to find the hole filled with water and him flopping around in it. He was evidently feeling quite chipper, and was contentedly eating an angleworm."

"We put him back in his boiler," goes on the story. But at this point the author places an asterisk and in the footnote to which this refers he explains that "the star marks the exact spot at which the more skeptical sort of person will likely cease to believe," and the tale continues:

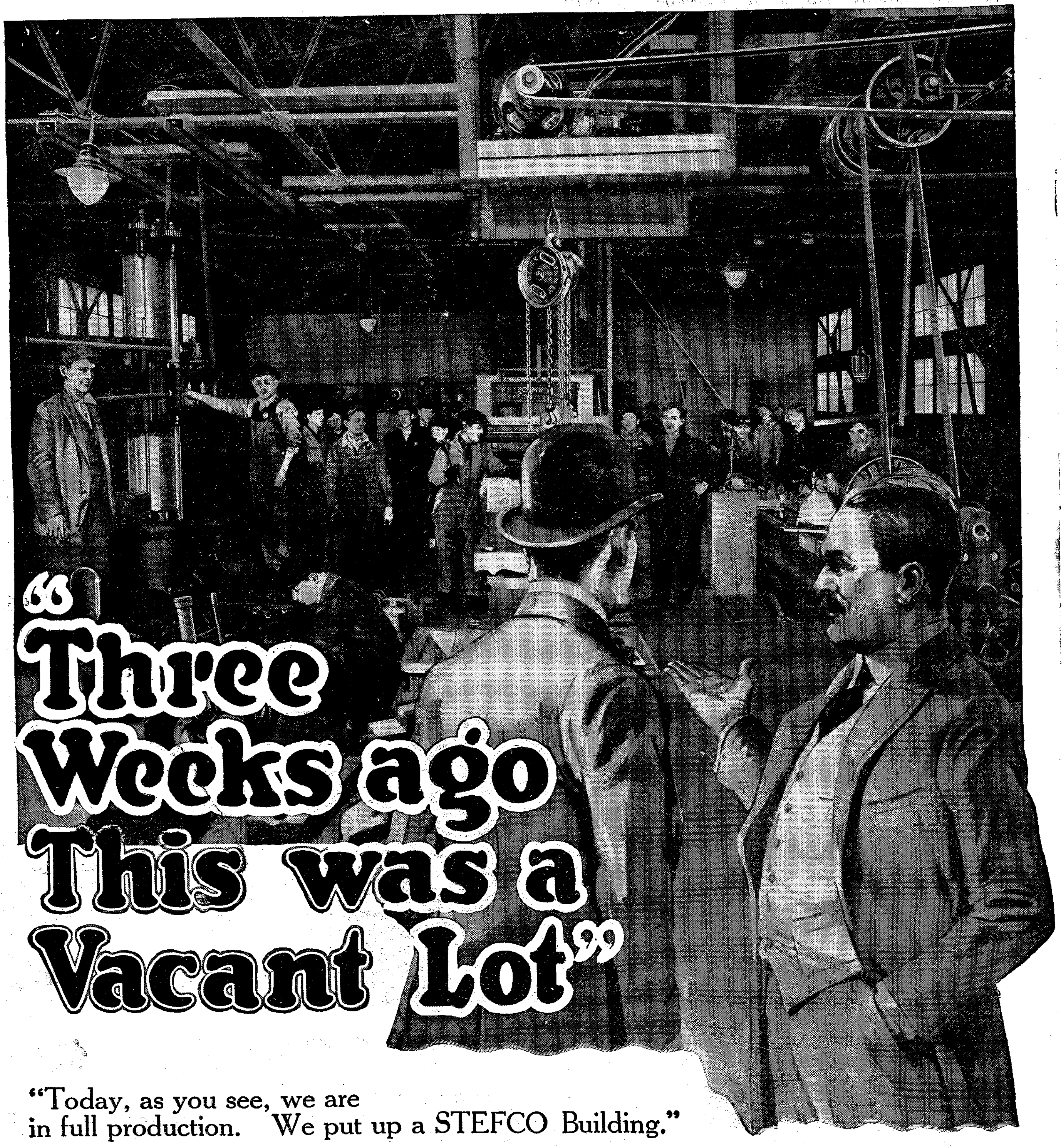
"And then we began to experiment with Mr. Hoskins. If he could live out of water for two or three hours, why not for a whole day? Every morning we took him from his boiler at a certain time, and each day we kept him from the water ten minutes or so longer than the day preceding. By September he was able to go from seven in the morning until eight in the evening entirely out of water without suffering any apparent ill effects except a slight loss in weight. At first during the hours when he was out of water he would seem rather torpid, in fact almost comatose. But by giving him frequent cool drinks from a bottle with a quill in it we found that he became livelier. By autumn he could go until sunset on not more than two drinks of water.

"He became a jollier companion, joining, so far as he was able, ourself and the other animals in all our sports. One of the most pleasant recollections of our boyhood is the memory of Mr. Hoskins flopping genially about the garden while Gustavus Adolphus and the other dog dug angleworms for Mr. Hoskins and the crow.

"When the chilly weather came in November we moved his wash boiler into the house and set it behind the kitchen range, as we did not care to run the risk of having him frozen. But with the cold weather his need for water grew less and less; he began to manifest something like pride in his ability to do without it; it was in January that he began to experience, or at least to affect, a repugnance toward being in water at all. Then we substituted for the boiler a box full of sawdust. Still, however, even during January he would sometimes awake during the night and cry for a drink, and we insisted on a weekly bath.

"At seven o'clock on the morning of St. Valentine's Day, 1890, we went into the kitchen and found that Mr. Hoskins had leaped from the floor to the hearth of the kitchen range, and had succeeded in working himself in among the warm ashes. He had felt cold during the night. After that we always put him to bed with a hot water bottle, and we remember well his cries of peevishness and discomfort on the night when the stopper came out of the bottle and drenched him.

"We linger over these last days of February, hesitating to go on, because they were the last days in Mr. Hoskins's life. It was on February 28 that he went out of doors for the first time that year. Some one had left the cistern uncovered and he fell in. We heard his cries. We put a ladder down and plucked him from the black water. But it was too late. If he had only remembered how to swim, if we had only had the presence of mind to fling down a plank to him he might have kept himself


"Three Weeks ago This was a Vacant Lot"

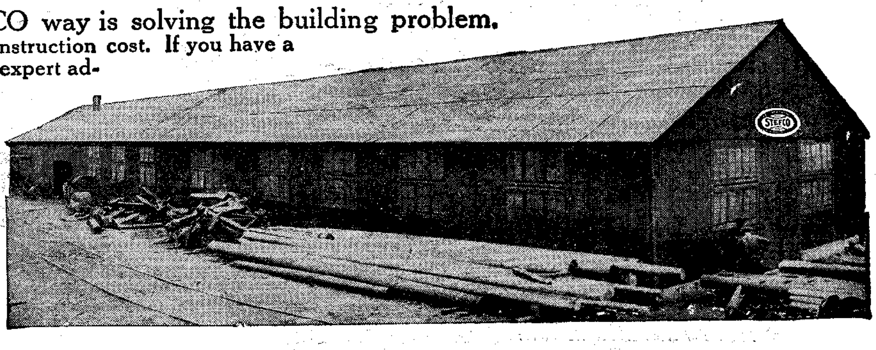
"Today, as you see, we are
in full production. We put up a STEFCO Building."

STEFCO Structural Steel Buildings

mean good, strong, fire-proof buildings erected anywhere in a matter of hours or days according to the size. They are so strong that line shafting and trolley loads can be carried on the trusses without additional bracing.

The Speed at which STEFCO Buildings can be erected is almost incredible. No expert help is needed. Just ordinary help with monkey wrenches to put the sections together according to directions and the building is ready for occupancy.

In every industry today building the STEFCO way is solving the building problem. Economy of time, economy of labor, economy of construction cost. If you have a building problem write at once for our literature and expert advice. There is no charge. Tell us the size of building desired and the purpose for which it is required.



Liberty Steel Products Company
General Sales Agents for "STEFCO" Steel Buildings
Chicago, Ill., 1900 McCormick Bldg.

St. Louis, Mo., Ry. Exchange Bldg.
Cleveland, O., Leader-News Bldg.
Boston, Mass., 201 Devonshire St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 1st Nat. Bank Bldg.
San Francisco, Cal., Newhall Bldg.
New York, N. Y., Woolworth Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa., Widener Bldg.
Washington, D. C., Muncie Building
Seattle. Wash., L. C. Smith Bldg.

afloat until we reached him with the ladder. But it was too late. We suppose that when he felt himself in the water a panic struck him. Those were days before every family had a pulmotor. We worked over him, but it was no use. It is silly perhaps to feel so badly over a little animal like that, but from that day to this we have never eaten a bullhead."

STRAY SHOTS BY THE "YOUNG IDEA"

MARK TWAIN, in an account of answers given by school children to examination questions, tells of a boy who defined a Republican as "a sinner mentioned in the Bible." The same type of mind must have been possessed by the boy who opined, as reported by a writer in "The American Child," that "the press is the mouth-organ of the people." These boys meant well and will no doubt grow up to be useful citizens in some line, such as journalism or the real estate business, where extreme accuracy is not absolutely necessary. Incidentally their replies probably furnished a hard-worked teacher a moment's diversion, just as the collection from which the "mouth-organ" sample is taken supplies a column of fairly entertaining reading. We learn from the papers of the class in general history:

"Romulus obtained the first citizens of Rome by opening a lunatic asylum." "Pompeii was destroyed by an eruption from the Vatican." "There were no Christians among the early Gauls, they were mostly lawyers." In mythology we have the following: "The Gorgons were three sisters that looked like women, only more horrible."

The class in English history furnishes some interesting material: "My favorite character in English history was Henry VIII. He had six wives and killed them all." "Edward the Third would have been king of France if his mother had been a man." "Henry First's son William was drowned in the White Ship and never smiled again." "The Black Death was terrible for the laborers, because they were forced to do all the work left by the thousands that died."

We derive various bits of biography: "Benjamin Franklin produced electricity by rubbing cats backward." "Andrew Jackson was called Old Hickory because when he was a boy he was a little tough." "George Washington married Mary Curtis and in due time became the father of his country."

Definitions of this and that: "A deacon is the lowest kind of Christian." "The Pharisees were people who liked to show off their goodness by praying in synonyms." "An ibex is where you look in the back part of the book when you want to find anything that is printed in the front part of the book." "A man who looks on the bright side of things is called an optimist, but a pianist looks on the dark side." "A hyphenated American is one that talks in short sentences." "The whole of the United States speaks English except Chicago and New York."

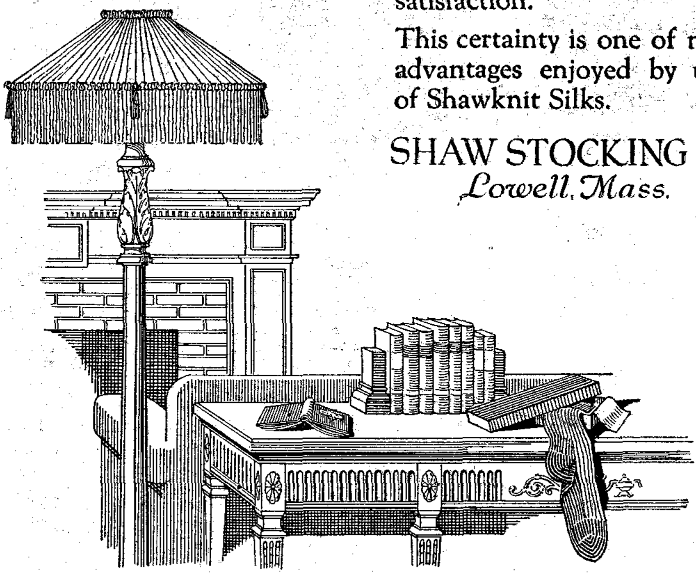
Shawknit TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

HOSIERY *for* MEN

THE ideal purchase is the one which carries with it an advance certainty of satisfaction.

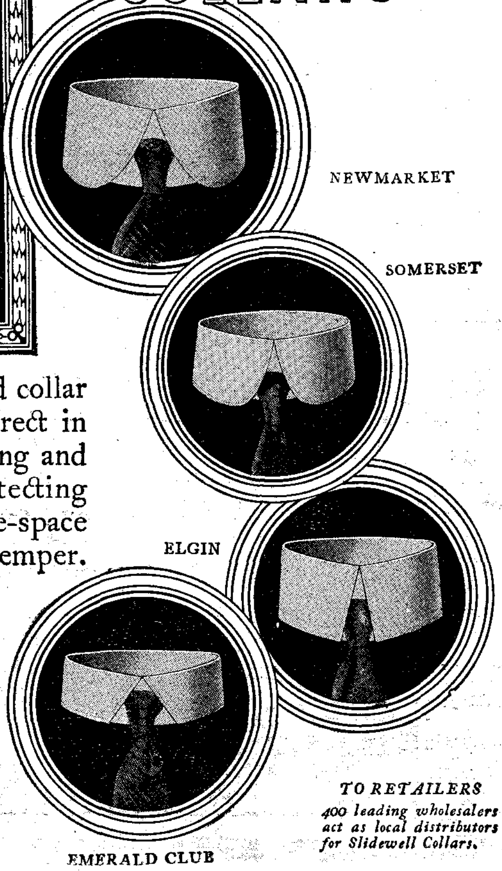
This certainty is one of many advantages enjoyed by users of Shawknit Silks.

SHAW STOCKING CO.
Lowell, Mass.



NEWMARKET, *one of the distinguished models in—*

SLIDEWELL H.H.&Co. COLLARS



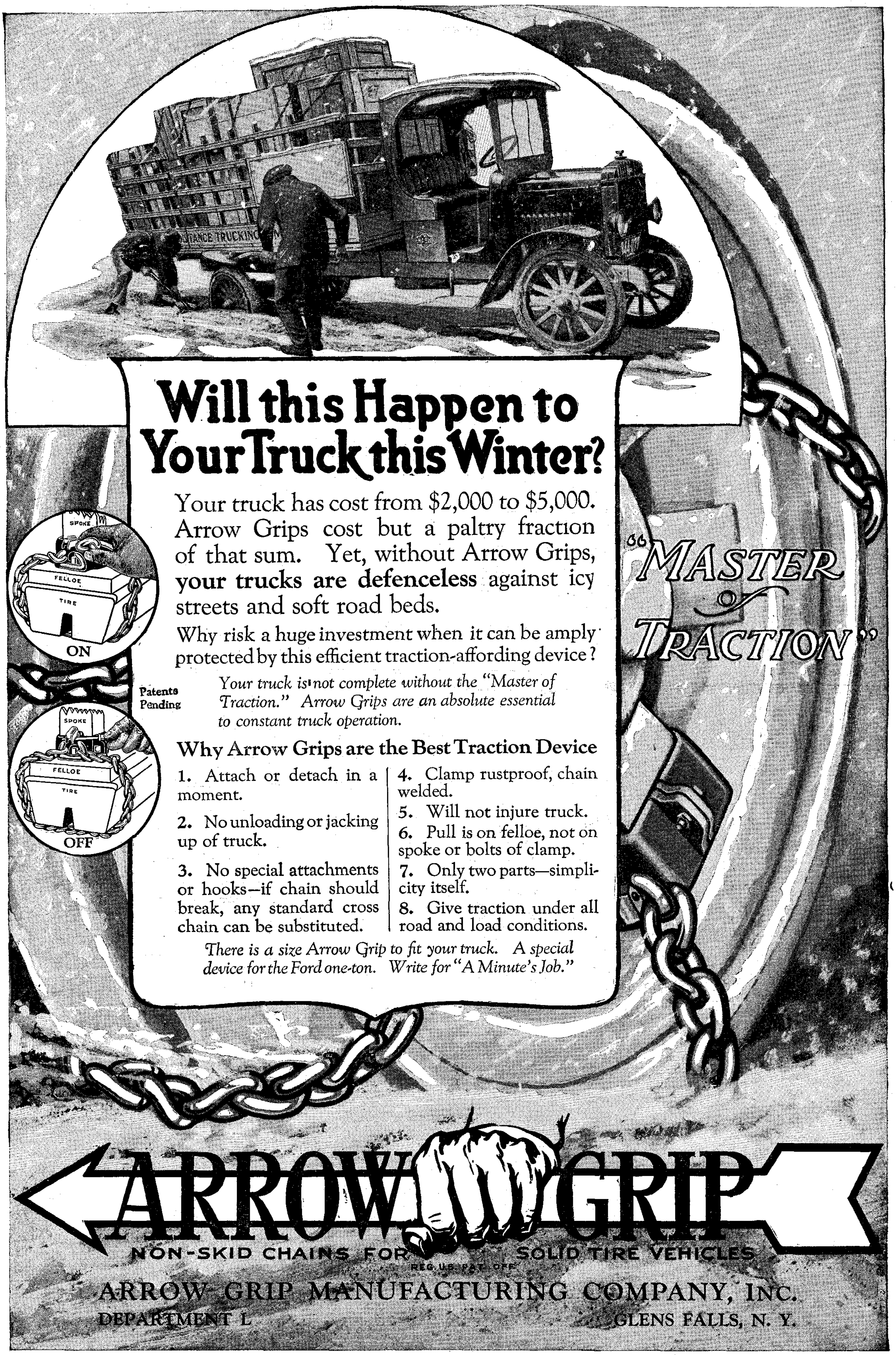
THESE SLIDEWELL laundered collar models are not only correct in design, but are long-wearing and their patented Tie-protecting Shield and Graduated Tie-space save your Tie, Time and Temper.

STYLE BOOKS

describing full line of both SLIDEWELL laundered and SLIDEWELL soft collars sent free if you give us your Dealer's name.

HALL, HARTWELL & CO., Troy, N. Y.
Makers of HALLMARK Shirts

TO RETAILERS
400 leading wholesalers act as local distributors for Slidewell Collars.



Will this Happen to Your Truck this Winter?

Your truck has cost from $2,000 to $5,000. Arrow Grips cost but a paltry fraction of that sum. Yet, without Arrow Grips, **your trucks are defenceless** against icy streets and soft road beds.

Why risk a huge investment when it can be amply protected by this efficient traction-affording device?

Patents Pending

Your truck is not complete without the "Master of Traction." Arrow Grips are an absolute essential to constant truck operation.

Why Arrow Grips are the Best Traction Device

1. Attach or detach in a moment.
2. No unloading or jacking up of truck.
3. No special attachments or hooks—if chain should break, any standard cross chain can be substituted.
4. Clamp rustproof, chain welded.
5. Will not injure truck.
6. Pull is on felloe, not on spoke or bolts of clamp.
7. Only two parts—simplicity itself.
8. Give traction under all road and load conditions.

There is a size Arrow Grip to fit your truck. A special device for the Ford one-ton. Write for "A Minute's Job."

ARROW GRIP

NON-SKID CHAINS FOR SOLID TIRE VEHICLES

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

ARROW GRIP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

DEPARTMENT L GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

Three dishes for four persons

You can cook two dishes for four or five persons on the Armstrong Table Stove, and at the same time make a pile of delicious crispy toast. You can boil, or fry, or steam on top of the heating unit, toast between its two sections, and grill under the bottom section. You can get a whole meal in this way at a cost of two or three cents for electricity.

When you buy the Armstrong Stove you get something that will be a lasting source of satisfaction. The stove is made of heavily nickeled steel and the cooking utensils are made of aluminum with ebonized handles guaranteed never to break off.

Serve meals cooked right on the table and piping hot. Get an Armstrong Table Stove from your dealer at $12.50 or sent prepaid from

The Standard Stamping Company
Huntington, West Virginia

Cooks 3 Things at Once

ARMSTRONG TABLE STOVE

ALWAYS CLEAN
USED LIKE A CLOTH TOWEL

Clean! Sanitary! Individual!

Irresistible in their dainty neatness Northern Fibre Folded Towels offer the very maximum of sanitation for modern lavatory towel equipment.

Strong, long-fibered, all the consistency of a cloth towel, yet ideally absorptive.

For offices, factories, schools, hotels, apartment buildings and stores, Northern Fibre Folded Towels have conclusively proved their economy and efficiency.

Special Offer

Write on your business stationery for 25 towels. Try them at our expense.

NORTHERN PAPER MILLS
GREEN BAY WISCONSIN

Northern TRADE MARK
FIBRE FOLDED TOWELS

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

November 6 -- Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, offers a treaty reservation in the Senate giving the United States "complete liberty of action in carrying out the recommendations and obligations resulting from membership in the League," and suggesting that this country be made only a "consulting" member of the League of Nations.

November 7 -- By a vote of 48 to 40 the Senate adopts the "Preamble" to the Lodge slate of reservations, now known as reservation number one. This requires the assent of three of the four principal Allied Powers to the Senate's reservations before American ratification becomes effective.

November 8 -- A semi-official message reaching Copenhagen from Prague announces that the Czecho-Slovak National Assembly adopts both the Versailles and the St. Germain treaties.

The Brazilian Chamber of deputies approves the Versailles Peace treaty without discussion or amendment.

November 11 -- The Brazilian Senate ratifies the Peace Treaty, and President Pessoa affixes his signature.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

November 5 -- A headquarters bulletin from General Denikine, received in London, states that Don Cossack troops captured 35,000 Bolsheviki between October 17 and 27. The troops of General Denikine in the meantime took 20,000 more. The bulletin asserts that entire divisions of the Bolshevik troops are being put out of action daily.

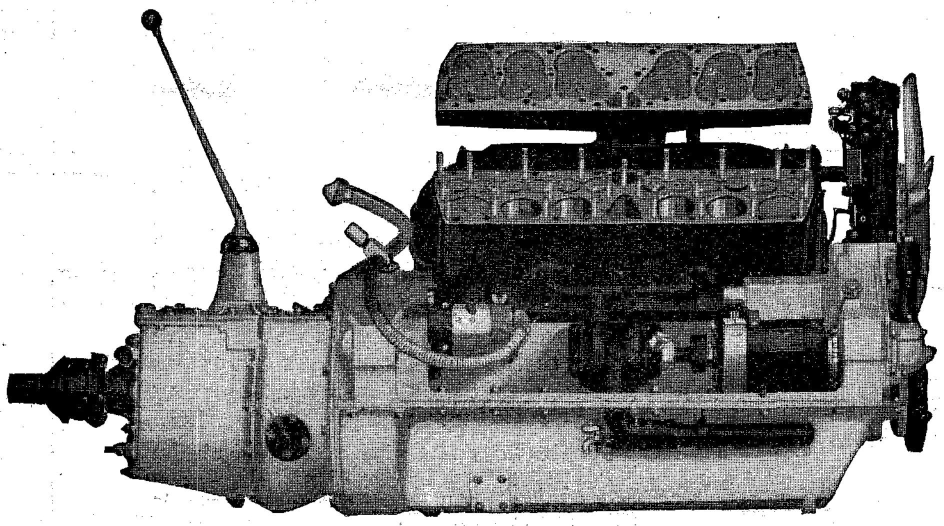
A dispatch from Omsk says the Siberian armies of Admiral Kolchak have been falling back rapidly since their recent reverses on the line of the Tobol River, because the character of the country prevented advantageous resistance. It is said the first real line of defense is that of the Ishim River where it is believed the Siberian troops will be able to make a stand.

November 6 -- A message from Omsk says that owing to the menacing advance of the Bolshevik forces, Admiral Kolchak has ordered the American Hospital and such government departments as are not necessary there to evacuate Omsk. Express railway service has been temporarily suspended. It is possible that the seat of government may be moved eastward.

November 7 -- The full draft of the conditions upon which the leaders of the Soviet Government in Russia are willing to discuss peace terms with the Allied and Associated Powers is published in "The Daily Herald," a labor organ in London. The Soviet Government, among other things, proposes a peace conference in a neutral country, and sets out conditions providing that the Soviet Government shall be entitled to send representatives to all Allied countries; that amnesty be granted all Russian political prisoners; and that all Allied troops be withdrawn from Russian territory.

November 11 -- The eastward drive of the Bolsheviki has been checked by

THE basic design of the Packard Twin Six motor has been wonderfully justified during the past few years of both peace and war work. So that any changes that may be made from time to time will be merely in the nature of refinements.



Simplicity and Accessibility, attributes of Twin-Six Engineering

How Packard "Equation" Reduces Transportation Cost

THE average motor car buyer misses the true relationship between the first cost of a car and its final cost—its running charges, upkeep and repairs through the life of the car.

"Equation" is found when the cost of maintenance is low enough to offset a higher initial expenditure; when the used-value is sufficient to count materially towards the purchase of a new car; when the quality of the transportation is such that it delivers you at your destination fresh in nerves and body.

It does not take long for low upkeep and reliability to demonstrate Packard economy.

And this is the secret of that well-known fact that the Packard is the least costly car in the long run.

Because of the perfect balance of the Packard Twin-Six, it is less expensive to maintain than automobiles costing considerably less.

Its ease of motion, its freedom from vibration; its tremendous reserve of power, combine to give it exceptionally long life.

In fact, motor car investment is like any other investment—in the end the seasoned security pays better than the speculative stock.

The Packard people are transportation experts. They have much to tell you on this subject—probably more than any other organization in the world. You can ask them to discuss your car problem without obligation. It is to your interest and profit to do so.

"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Detroit*

CHAMBERLIN
METAL WEATHER STRIPS
"THE STANDARD FOR 26 YEARS"

TWO OUT OF THREE WHO BUY WEATHERSTRIPS BUY CHAMBERLIN

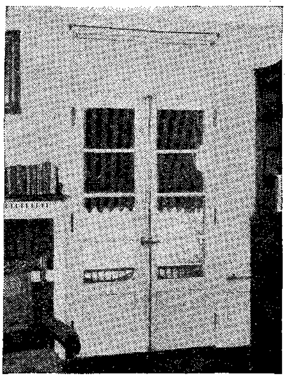
Only a very great superiority can account for this preference for Chamberlain. It is the surest proof you could have, before using them, that Chamberlin Strips are good and that the Chamberlin Company can be relied upon fully.

Their simplicity of design makes Chamberlin Weatherstrips trouble-proof; their durability is so great that they outlast the building. We guarantee them unlimitedly.

Chamberlin expert mechanics also attend personally to installing the weatherstrips, a task which Chamberlin is unwilling to leave to untrained mechanics.

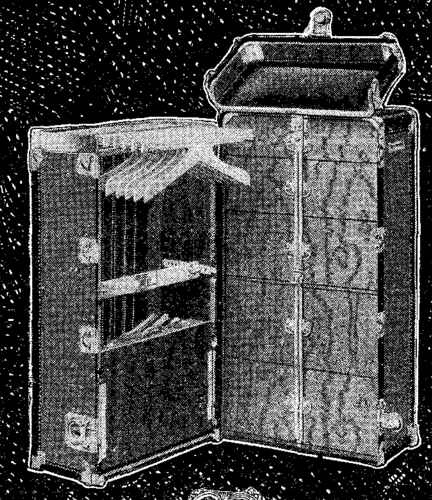
In the quality of its weatherstrips and in the service it renders, you find the reasons why Chamberlin is the largest manufacturer of weatherstrips in the world—the reasons why you should insist that your house be equipped with Chamberlin weatherstrips, the standard for 26 years.

Chamberlin Metal Weatherstrip Co.
109 Dinan Building Detroit, Mich.



From the home of
Mrs. Henry D. Barnard, Detroit, Mich.
William F. Goodrich, Architect,
Detroit, Michigan.

HARTMANN
TRADE-MARK



ALL Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks are built to endure hard usage.

Write today for the Hartmann Trunk catalog and the name and address of the nearest Hartmann dealer.

Be sure the Hartmann Red ✕ is on the trunk you buy

HARTMANN TRUNK COMPANY, Racine, Wis.

Admiral Kolchak's forces along the line of the Ishim River, says a dispatch from Omsk.

Representatives of the Baltic states hold a conference at Dorpat, Livonia, to exchange views on the question of an armistice with the Bolsheviki and the formation of a border states' league

OTHER FOREIGN EVENTS.

November 5 -- Marc Peter, a member of the Swiss Federal Parliament, is appointed Swiss Minister to the United States to succeed Dr. Hans Sulzer. Mr. Peter is a prominent Geneva lawyer.

November 6 -- According to revised figures announced by the French Budget Committee, France's war expenses amount to $31,800;000,000, exclusive of pensions and losses in the devastated regions.

November 7 -- The Spanish Cabinet approves an electoral bill for introduction to the Cortes which carries a provision to give the vote to women over 23 years of age.

November 8 -- Disorders occur at Milan and Genoa, Italy, as the result of Socialist celebrations of the anniversary of the Russian revolution by which the Bolsheviki came into power. Shots were fired and many arrests made when the Socialists clashed with former soldiers.

Sixty independent Socialist and Communist leaders in Berlin are arrested in connection with an attempt to celebrate the anniversary of the Russian revolution, according to information received in London.

November 10 -- Advices from Rome say that Albania is in a state of revolution and being torn to pieces by struggles of Mussulmans, Greeks, and Serbians.

November 11 -- The linotypers and typographers of Paris strike, demanding an increase of a dollar a day. The principal morning newspapers of the city join forces in the production of a joint edition known as the "Presse de Paris".

DOMESTIC.

November 5 -- Senator Cummins, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, announces definitely that President Wilson will return the railroads of the country to private ownership on January 1, and that government operation of the roads will cease on that date.

Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, leads the fight on the 48-hour week proposal submitted by the employer delegates at the International Labor Conference at Washington. Mr. Gompers declares that a 48-hour week would not suit American workers; that they want the 8-hour day and a Saturday half holiday.

President Wilson restores the full powers of Fuel Administrator Garfield to fix minimum prices for coal as the first of the Government's preparations for a long strike.

According to an announcement by John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, there has been only one enforced closing of national banks during the last 22 months, which is said to be a record.

November 6 -- Governor-elect Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey in his campaign speeches and in his utterances since his election has expressed himself to the effect that he will not make any effort to enforce national prohibition and will discourage its enforcement by other state, county, and municipal agencies.

Attorneys for the United Mine Workers of America file a motion in the United States Court in Indianapolis, asking that the restraining order against the furtherance of the strike of coal miners, issued by Judge Anderson, be dissolved. The request is based mainly on the contention that the plaintiff, the United States Government, has no interest in the subject matter nor in the relief sought and further that the plaintiff is without equity and "without clean hands."

An official announcement is made by the State Department to the effect that unless negligence on the part of the Mexican authorities can be shown, the policy of the United States regarding kidnapping in Mexico and attacks on Americans and their property in that country will be to make no claim for damages. This decision was made in connection with the kidnapping case of Consular Agent Jenkins at Puebla.

November 7 -- The Federal Government begins a roundup of radical aliens in cities east of the Mississippi. Agents of the Department of Justice launch raids on "Red" headquarters, gathering in hundreds of men and women, presumably for deportation.

November 8 -- Judge A. B. Anderson of the United States District Court of Indianapolis grants a temporary injunction against the defendants in the coal strike, and peremptorily orders them to revoke the coal strike order that became effective November 1. They are given three days in which to obey the court's order.

The anti-strike provision in the bill on permanent railroad legislation is rejected by the House Interstate Commerce Committee, which body has now completed its consideration of the bill and will present it to the House.

The Senate Committee authorized to investigate the steel strike, presents a report covering its hearings in Washington and in Pittsburgh, criticizing both the workers and the employers in the controversy. The committee sums up its findings by stating that the laborers in the steel mills were justified in their complaint as to long hours, but wages were good; that they had the right to have representatives of their own choosing to present grievances to employers; and that behind the strike there was massed a considerable element of I. W. W., anarchists, radicals, and Soviets.

Raids are made by Federal agents on the headquarters of the Communist party in New York and 500 suspected Reds are arrested.

The House Military Committee approves the completion of land purchases and construction work at more than a score of army camps and fields over the country, and recommends the passage of a bill granting the War Department authority to spend approximately $4,500,000 additional on these camps.

November 9 -- Street car traffic has been suspended indefinitely in Toledo, as a result of a recent popular vote there declaring that the street car company should be ousted,

Back of the Sign

AGENCY Whitman's CHOCOLATES & CONFECTIONS

you'll find the Sampler

Whitman's Sampler
Chocolates & Confections

The stores that sell Whitman's are selected on the basis of good service and reliability. We purposely restrict our distribution, but we aim to have one Whitman agent convenient to everybody. Whitman's are sold in every State, and in almost every town and village. *Every agent guarantees every package of Whitman's that he sells* and our guarantee of satisfaction also covers every sale. You're safe in saying, "A Sampler, Please."

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

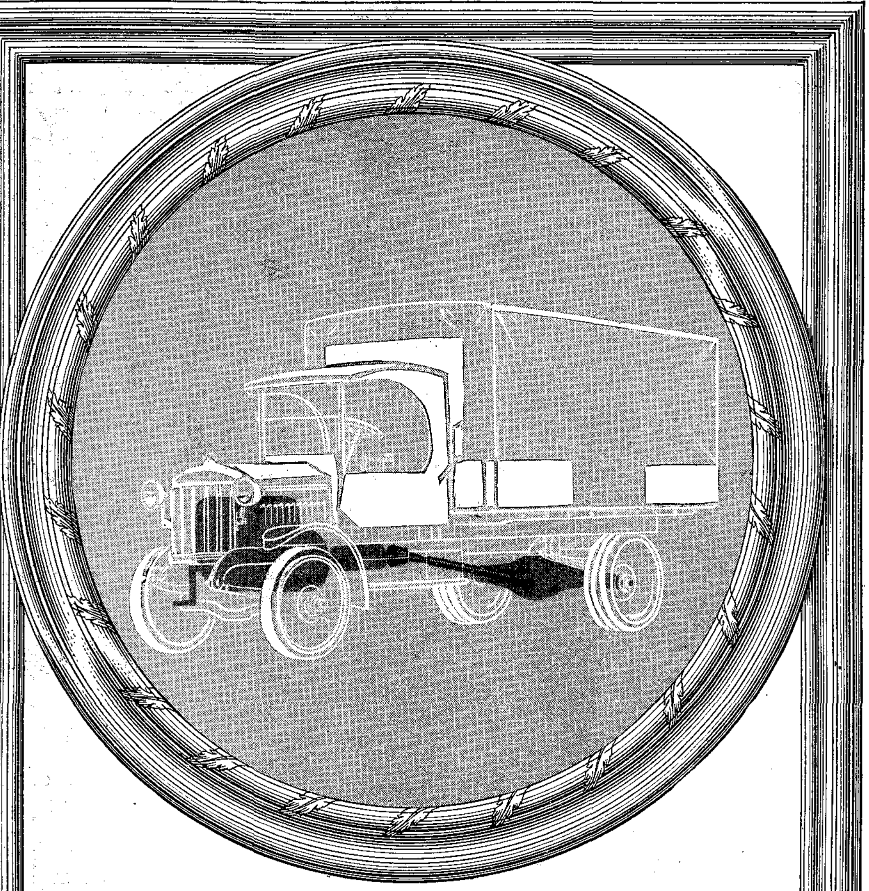
Planters PENNANT BRAND PEANUTS

CRISP TO THE LAST! Those delicious bits of goodness, Planters Peanuts, remain firm and fresh in the airless jars and blue tin boxes. They are a tempting delicacy, clean, free from skins, WHOLE roasted and properly salted. Eat as many as you like, for they are wholesome and digestible. 10 oz, jar, 50c; 6 oz, jar, 35c; 16 oz. tin, 75c; glassine bag, 5c.

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Suffolk, Va.

To Dealers: *If you are unable to obtain Planters Pennant Peanuts write to us at once, giving name and address of your jobber, and we will advise you how to obtain them promptly.*

KEEP THE COVER TIGHTLY
BLANCHED
SALTED
Planters PEANUTS
NUT & CHOCOLATE CO
WILKES-BARRE, PA.
PREPARED BY EXPERTS



Spicer

UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS

IN any car—whether racing car or run-about, limousine or truck—every stress between engine and rear axle falls upon the propeller shaft and its universal joints. The strongest of steel, the utmost precision in workmanship, the highest engineering skill in design—all are essential.

Since 1904 SPICER PROPELLER SHAFTS fitted with SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS have rendered quiet, efficient, enduring service throughout the life of the finest cars.

Today over one hundred of the leading makes of automobiles and trucks are SPICER equipped.

Genuine Spicer Universal Joints bear the Spicer name on the flange.

SPICER MFG. CORPORATION
SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE RACING CAR: Number Ten of a series of Spicer advertisements

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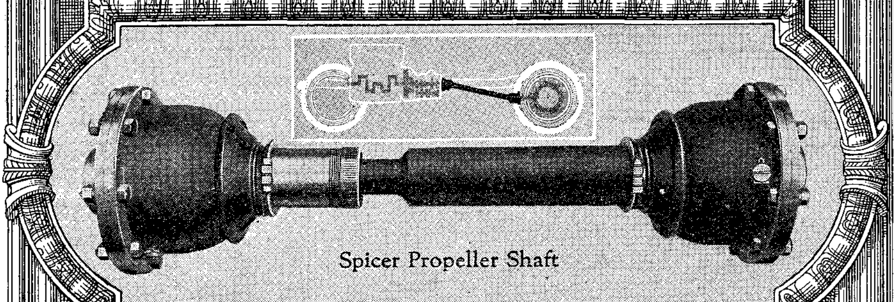

Spicer Propeller Shaft

as a punishment for increasing fares. The Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor announces that the full support of organized labor will be thrown behind the striking coal miners, following the meeting of the committee in Washington to discuss the coal strike situation.

November 10 -- Victor L. Berger, Socialist representative from Wisconsin, is denied his seat in the House by a vote of 309 to 1 because of his open opposition to the war. Governor Philipp of Wisconsin announces that he will call a special election to fill the vacancy.

Attorney General Palmer issues a warning to the striking coal miners that all the power of the United States will be exerted to enforce the peremptory command of the court to rescind the strike order.

The Prince of Wales enters the United States and is greeted officially by Secretary of State Lansing at Rouse's Point, New York.

The American Legion holds the opening session of its first annual convention in Minneapolis.

After a week of discussion on the eight hour day and the 48 hour week, the International Labor Conference in session at Washington closes general debate and refers the entire subject to a commission of 15 for consideration and report.

For the first time in 35 years the metal of the American silver dollar is worth more than the face value of the coin, silver now being quoted on the New York market at $1.30½ while the gold parity of the silver dollar is $1.29.

The Senate passes the House Bill authorizing the return to senders of undelivered second, third and fourth class mail. Only letter mail is now returnable if undelivered.

November 11 -- Persons said to be members of the I. W. W. fire on an Armistice Day parade as it passes an I. W. W. hall in Centralia, Washington, killing three men and wounding several others. Eight men supposed to be I. W. W.'s are jailed and one man is taken from the jail and hanged on a bridge just outside the city limits.

The Prince of Wales reaches Washington and is welcomed by representatives of the Executive, Diplomatic, Army and Navy Departments.

According to the complete official returns of the recent election in Ohio the drys are beaten in that state by 641 votes, 490,879 being for and 500,520 against ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment.

The officials of the United Mine workers of America in conference at Indianapolis decide to comply with the mandate of the court directing them to rescind the strike order. Acting President John L. Lewis issues an order to the officials of the miners' organization asking them to call off the strike.

Secretary of Labor Wilson invites representatives of the miners and operators from all the fields involved in the strike to meet in Washington November 14 to negotiate a basis of settlement of the differences between the mine operators and the miners.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

WHY PRINTESS ARE STILLL VALUABLE.---

hHere is theway this praagraph xxxxx would look if The star weer ½printed by the Ltarery Digests' photographiC type-xxxxxxwrtten plan:

----Kansas City "Star."

ON WITH THE STRIKES!---It is evident that people will never be satisfied in this country until everybody has more pay than everybody else.

---"Park City (Ky.) News."

A NEAT WORKER.---"Father, please let me marry Jim. He's so neat--why, when he was in France he got two medals for cleaning out dugouts and mopping up."

---"The American Legion Weekly."

GUARANTEED AS PER SPECIFICATIONS.---

Chloe---"I would only marry a man who has lived and suffered."

George---"I suppose what you want is a widower."

---London "Blighty."

GONE FOR GOOD.---A fashion expert is declaring that the white shirt will come back soon. Alas! He doesn't know our laundry.

----London "Opinion."

RAISING THE RENT.---"If you can supply me with two rooms I'll give you ten pounds a week."

"You're too late; a gentleman's promised to marry me for them two rooms."

----London "Blighty."

A BEGINNING.---"Anyhow," said the optimist,"we have made the Fourth of July safe and sane."

"Yes," replied the pessimist; "but there are three hundred and sixty-four other days in the year still to be looked after."

----Washington "Star."

HOW IT HAPPENED.--- Sergeant: "Why haven't you shaved this morning?

Private, rubbing his face in great surprise: "Ain't I shaved?"

Sergeant: "No, you're not. I want to know why."

Private: "Well, you see, there was a dozen of us using the same mirror,and I guess I must of shaved some other man."

----"The American Legion Weekly."

LITERARY QUESTION.

There's a book that is named "The Young
Visiters,"
Which has brought forth a host of in-
quisitors,
Who've guessed till they're crazy
Whether Barrie or Daisy
Will admit it is his work. Or is it
hers?

----E. B. in Chicago 'Tribune."

A SQUARE DEAL.---Man--"I want your opinion on a matter. Would you advise me to borrow $10 to help me out of a tight place?"

Lawyer---"By all means "

Man---"Very good. Lend me ten."

Lawyer---"That's all right. My fee for legal advice is ten dollars and we'll call it square."

----Boston "Transcript."

Make this a CALIFORNIA Winter

Run away from the snow, the cold and the coal bills, to where you may play golf and polo—where you may ride horseback, or motor over perfect highways.

The sunshine, the bracing air, will help repair the wear of work and worry.

You may live at resort hotels, inland or beside a summer sea. Or occupy your own bungalow.

En route visit the national parks, national monuments, and other winter resorts. See Hawaii, too.

Ask for booklets "California for the Tourist" and "Hawaii." Let the local ticket agent help plan your trip—or apply to the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office—or address nearest Travel Bureau, United States Railroad Administration, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago; 143 Liberty St., New York City; 602 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Please indicate the places you wish to see en route.

· UNITED · STATES · RAILROAD · ADMINISTRATION ·

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS 1918

REX MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Rex All-Seasons Top
CONNERSVILLE, IND.

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Every Day Is Rex Top Weather

Cold and snow and steady rain never keep the garage door locked where the Rex-topped car is housed.

The warmth and protection afforded by the Rex All-Seasons Top invites the uninterrupted use of this snug and sheltering car in cold and stormy weather.

And in summer, when days are hot and sultry, the permanent deck and rear section provide a shield against scorching sun and swirling dust.

Your dealer is now showing new cars, Rex-equipped. They give the comfort and protection that most people want at a price most people feel they can afford to pay.

Touring cars and roadsters, now in service, can also be inexpensively changed into sightly sedans and coupes by the installation of a Rex All-Seasons Top.

The Rex All-Seasons Top is specially designed and built for the make of car on which it is applied. It is good looking, well fitting, and moderately priced.

REX MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Connersville, Indiana

Manufactured under license in Canada by:
Carriage Factories, Ltd., Orillia, Ontario, Canada

There is a Rex All-Seasons Top that is specially designed and built for each of the following makes of touring cars and roadsters:

Dodge Brothers *Hupmobile* *Paige*
Studebaker *Buick* *Nash*
Essex *Reo* *Elgin*
Lexington *Hudson* *and others*

Rex
ALL-SEASONS TOP
MANUFACTURED AND LICENSED
UNDER OUR OWN BASIC PATENTS

DANGEROUS ADVICE.---Curate--You should be careful! Don't you know that drink is mankind's worst enemy?"

Jeems---"Yes; but don't you teach us to love our enemies?"

---London "Opinion."

AN EXTREMELY LONG WAY.--- "Does your cook try to make food go as far as possible?"

"Yes; some of it all the way from our residence to hers."

----Washington "Star."

THE LACONIC DINER.---"Pear."

"One, sir? They're rather small."

"Pair."

"Very good, sir. Shall I serve 'em whole?"

"Pare."

----Boston "Transcript."

A NOT-UNUSUAL CASE.---" Here's a Southern poet singing that while his body is in Texas, his soul is in Tennessee."

"Well, he's not the first poet who has had trouble in keeping body and soul together."

----Boston "Transcript."

COMMON TENDENCY.---"It is reported that the ex-kaiser is trying to get back into politics."

"Seems to be human nature," replied Farmer Corntossel. "Every wood-sawyer I've managed to get sooner or later quit work with a chip on his shoulder."

----Washington "Star."

THE LUCKY MAGNATE.--- "Yes, sir," said the trust magnate, proudly, "I am the architect of my own fortune."

"Well,"rejoined the friendly critic, "all I've got to say is that it's a lucky thing for you there were no building inspectors around when you were constructing it."

----London "Blighty."

TOO COMMON PHENOMENON.---A medical paper advances the theory that "man is slightly taller in the morning than he is in the evening." We have never tested this, but we have certainly noticed a tendency to become "short" towards the end of the month.

---"Books of To-day and To-morrow."

EFFICIENT TREATMENT.---"Do you guarantee results in your nerve treatment?" asked the Caller.

"You bet I do," replied the Specialist. "Why, last week a man came to me for nerve treatment and when I got through with him he tried to borrow $500 from me."

----Cincinnati "Enquirer."

AS IT MAY YET BE IN THE LITERARY DIGEST.

(1) Clasping her passionately into his arms he mimeographed a kiss on her yielding lips.

(2) And departing, leave behind us,
Footscripts on the sands of
time.

(3) So careless of the single life,
So careful of the photoengraving process.

(4) Belshazzar was watching the opposite wall expectantly.

"Your majesty," they said, "the printers have gone on strike."

"I should worry," said the King.

----New York "Post."